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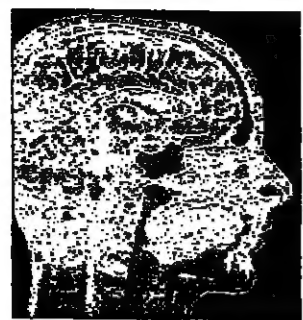
# THE EUROPEAN TIMES

EDUCATION  
TIMES  
Life & Times  
Pages 7-12

No 64,431

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 7 1992

45p



## WORDS ON THE BRAIN

Scientists search for plain words to express their understanding of the brain

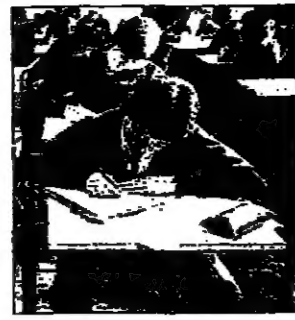
Life & Times  
Page 1



## OCCUPYING MINDS

German unity has aroused fears among neighbours of a return to xenophobic nationalism.

Page 7



## THOUGHTS ON EXAMS

In the heat of the controversy over GCSE standards, original aims have been forgotten

Life & Times  
Page 7



## SELLING BY SUGGESTION

A magazine is leading the way back from sexual brashness to an era of elegance

Life & Times  
Page 5

## Water cut as snow hits Sarajevo

# Serbs given six days to hand over heavy arms

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

SERB commanders were given an ultimatum yesterday to place under United Nations supervision, by midday on Saturday, all their heavy guns around four cities in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The deadline was imposed by Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance, the co-chairmen of the new Geneva-based conference on Yugoslavia.

Although they gave no hint of the consequences of failure to meet the six-day timetable, a number of options to increase sanctions already exist. They include cutting off telecommunications and postal services to Serbia and Montenegro, closing embassies and

confiscating assets overseas.

The statement from Lord Owen and Mr Vance effectively called on Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, to honour his pledge at last month's London Conference on Yugoslavia to allow UN supervision of the heavy guns around Sarajevo, Bihac, Jajce and Gorazde.

Fred Eckhardt, a UN spokesman, said the weapons would include tanks, multiple rocket launchers, 82mm mortars and field guns of 100mm calibre or more. He gave a warning that co-operation from Bosnian government forces was needed for the artillery agreement to succeed.

Mortars destroyed a lorry unloading UN aid in Sarajevo yesterday, dealing another blow to efforts to deliver supplies to the besieged city.

In another push towards Bosnian partition, leaders of Croat forces threatened to push Muslim forces from territory around Sarajevo. Velimir Maric, president of the Croatian militia for Sarajevo, also said his forces would not help Bosnian fighters trying to break the Serbian siege of Sarajevo until he received orders from his commander.

Meanwhile, urgent attempts are to be made to restart aid flights suspended last Thursday after the crash of the Italian relief plane carrying tons of blankets. Representatives from the warring factions have been invited to Geneva for a meeting today.

A senior UN official said the crash was caused by two ground-to-air missiles fired as the G222 cargo plane began its descent into Sarajevo airport. Four Italian crewmen were killed. An initial investigation indicated the missiles were shoulder-held, infra-red Stingers or Strelas, the Yugoslav version of the Sam-7.

Neither the type of weapons

nor the distance from which they were fired could be uncovered until Italian investigators completed their analysis of the debris, the official said. In spite of the crash, Marmack Goulding, the top UN peacekeeping official, said that military escorts for aid flights were not being considered.

The suspension of aid has come at a critical time for the residents of Sarajevo, where water supplies have been cut off and electricity supplies reduced. Yesterday, as the first winter snow fell in the hills, people gathered rainwater in cups and buckets.

Doctors gave a warning of imminent outbreaks of cholera and hepatitis. Edo Jaganjac, a doctor at Sarajevo's former military hospital, said he expected outbreaks of hepatitis within three weeks because of lack of water and uncertain power supplies which meant many people could not boil rainwater.

Bosnian government officials accused Serb militiamen, who control the main reservoir supplying the Bosnian capital, of cutting back the supply and of switching off two power stations outside the city.

British airlift: Britain is to airlift seriously wounded casualties from the civil war for medical treatment in the UK after government officials have worked out details with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Foreign Office said yesterday. The airlift will bring the most seriously injured from refugee camps in the northern Bosnian city of Banja Luka (Rush Gledhill writes).

An aid convoy of 50 vehicles was due to leave Dover late last night. Drivers are volunteers who will receive UN escort in the war zones.

Hard warning, page 8  
Leading article, page 13

## Police seek clues to railway track vandals

BY PETER VICTOR

POLICE appealed yesterday for the public to come forward with any clues they might have to the identity of vandals who endangered the lives of up to 500 travellers, by throwing metal benches into the path of an InterCity London-bound train travelling at 90mph.

The red benches were ripped out of the floor of the waiting room on platform three at Berkhams station, Herts. They had been attached to the floor with metal

bolts. Only one BR staff member was on duty at the station at the time and he was elsewhere. Yesterday BR, which is offering a £1,000 reward for information about the vandals, was criticised by rail unions for staff cuts which they say affect safety. Police were making house-to-house enquiries on the assumption that the vandals — believed to be at least two in number — live locally.

Staff shortage, page 3

## Smoking mothers 'breed brattish children'

By NIGEL HAWKES  
SCIENCE EDITOR

WOMEN who smoke are more likely to have badly-behaved children, an American study has shown. Twenty cigarettes a day doubles the risk of brattish behaviour, including disobedience, conflict with others, and hyperactivity.

Dr Michael Weitzman and colleagues at the University of Rochester in New York and the Harvard School of Public Health say there is clear evidence that smoking tobacco has an anti-social effect beyond nicotine-stained fingers and ash dust. They base their claim on a US Labour Department survey of the mothers of 2,256 children aged between four and 11.

The researchers say in the journal *Pediatrics*. "The evidence suggests that increased behaviour problems of children should be added to the growing list of adverse child health conditions asso-

ciated with children's prenatal and passive exposure to maternal smoking." However, they do not recommend that nurseries and playgrounds be cordoned off for smokers' children as cinemas and restaurants are for their parents.

The mothers were questioned about anti-social, headstrong, immature, depressed or conflict behaviour in their children, and the results compared with the number of cigarettes they smoked. The results showed that giving up smoking during pregnancy made no difference: the children of 20-a-day women who smoked only after the birth were just as troublesome as those of women who puffed through pregnancy as well.

The children of women who smoked less than 20 a day were also more likely to display brattish behaviour but the effect was less marked, the researchers said. There have been no other studies of the link. Dr Weitzman said that the

effects of smoking multiplied those of other disadvantages on the children, such as poverty, chronic illness, divorce, or low birth weight. A boy born at less than 3.3 lbs whose mother smoked 20 a day was eight times more likely to show extreme behaviour problems than a normal-weight boy of a non-smoking mother. It will be a coded warning to more eager Continental governments that he will not countenance any pressure on the Danes, who voted against ratification of Maastricht in June.

Congress reports, page 6  
Bernard Levin, page 12

## TUC chief fights for return of electricians

By ROSS TIEMAN  
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

NORMAN Willis, the TUC general secretary, has begun a last-ditch campaign at the Trades Union Congress to clear the way for the renegade electricians' union, the EETPU, to be readmitted.

Mr Willis met delegates from the National Union of Journalists and the Graphical, Paper and Media Union last night to plead with them to withdraw a blocking motion from the TUC agenda.

He said he was confident that he could achieve reunification of the trade union movement, which would be "the biggest and best thing that has happened in my eight years as TUC general secretary".

However, even with the backing of the full TUC General Council, Mr Willis faces a tough task. There were signs last night that opposition to general council pressure was growing.

If Congress fails to approve the return of the electricians on Thursday, the engineering union, with which they have amalgamated to form the AEEU, will also be forced to leave.

Supporters of the electricians say the loss of the AEEU and its million members would cripple the TUC.

## Major pledges not to bully Denmark on Maastricht

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

JOHN Major will make it clear today that, even if the French say "Yes" to the Maastricht treaty, he would play no part as the EC president in bullying Denmark to fall into line.

He will also indicate to the bureaucrats of Brussels that, whatever happens now, they will never exercise the same power again.

At a UK presidency conference in London on the future of Europe, Mr Major will make what officials are describing as a complex speech which will repay careful reading. Setting out his vision of that future, he will defy the growingly confident Tory rebels and re-emphasise his commitment to the Maastricht treaty, insisting that it remains the best way forward for Europe. Identical language is used today by Labour's MEPs in an appeal to their Westminster colleagues to back the treaty in any Commons vote.

But the prime minister, clearly reflecting a growing hope in Whitehall that the French people will back ratification, will insist that no nation of the EC can be ignored as the EC moves forward with or without the Maastricht treaty, and that Maastricht is not the only way forward for Europe. It will be a coded warning to more eager Continental governments that he will not countenance any pressure on the Danes, who voted against ratification of Maastricht in June.

Mr Major will see Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish foreign minister, today and the expectation in Whitehall now is that the Danes will produce a white paper this autumn and put another question to their electorate in a second referendum, possibly early next year. But Mr Major is insistent that it is for the Danes to make their own proposals and there must be no ultimatum.

Mr Major, forced by his own problems of party management to tread a careful line, will use his keynote speech to insist once again that subsidiarity — the taking of decisions at the lowest practicable level — is developed to strip away some of the powers now wielded through directives by the European Commission, although as president he is expected to use language less colourful than at the Lisbon summit where he talked of a "voracious superstate monster running out of control".

British officials are aware that the real tussle over the exercise of powers within the EC will come at the Edinburgh summit in December marking the end of the British presidency, and Mr Major will be helping to prepare the way for that struggle.

As the French referendum continues to destabilise markets, Mr Major and Norman Lamont, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be keeping a wary eye on the foreign exchanges again today in the

wake of the tense weekend meeting of European finance ministers and central bank governors in Bath.

They were pleased that Mr Lamont's conducting of the chorus resulted in the Germans saying that at least they would not put up interest

Continued on page 16, col 7  
Maastricht blocked, page 7

## Father figure to 1,000

ROBERT Winston has made a thousand women pregnant and yesterday "his children" gathered for a party in a west London park to say "thank you" to the man who pioneered test-tube babies on the NHS. Professor Winston delivered the first, Amanda Horner, nine years ago and since then 1,000 have been born after being conceived at his fertility centre at the Hammersmith hospital. Grateful parents want to extend the centre and cut a three-year waiting list by raising £100,000.

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INDEX	
Births, marriages, deaths	14-15
Crossword	16
Letters	13
Obituaries	15
Sport	26-32
Weather	16
LIFE & TIMES	
Arts	2-3
Modern Times	4-5
Education	7
University results	9-12
Concise Crossword	13
Law Report	13
TV & radio	14



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Three cheers: David Chiplen, left, Cliff Skey, centre, and Chris Robson celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the formation of the Morris Ring of England yesterday at the last of seven tours of Kent. More than 250 dancers attended the event at Wrotham, near Sevenoaks

## Patten warns GCSE boards they must answer exam critics

By MATTHEW D'ANCONA, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Patten, the education secretary, yesterday warned the examination boards that failure to answer criticisms of this year's GCSE results by the end of month would result in an explosion of public anger, and the Commons committee on education announced an enquiry into difficulties besetting the examination.

A report by school inspectors issued last week identified "a gradual erosion of standards" since the GCSE replaced O-levels and the CSE in 1988, and declared "limited confidence" in the record grades achieved by candidates this summer. In a radio interview yesterday, Mr Patten said he expected examining boards "to come up with some kind of protocol". He would not hesitate to use his "quite severe powers", which include a right to withdraw a board's accreditation.

"The general public would explode in anger, if at the end of the month, they came back and said there was nothing wrong at all and that nothing needs to be changed. Then we would be in very great difficulty," Mr Patten said. "The examining boards have been asked by September 30 to come back and say what they are going to do to make sure that examining and grading structures are better graded."

Sir Malcolm Thornton, chairman of the Commons education committee, said that the GCSE was top of its agenda. "The proliferation of exam boards is not something

I've been happy about and now that we have a national curriculum a single body is long over-due," he said. The committee would seek to make a "tightly-drawn" contribution to the debate.

Many criticisms of the GCSE would be answered by its reform in 1994, when the exam is to be brought into line with the national curriculum, Sir Malcolm said. "But if one takes the various comparisons



Patten: ready to use his "severe powers"

of old and new papers that have been made in the last few days, there is enough evidence to support those who are disturbed," he said.

The GCSE is today defended by one of its architects, writing in *The Times*. Brian Arthur, a former chief inspector of schools, says that its failings are "remediable, and remediable within the system" and that the aims of the GCSE have been forgotten "in the

heat of the controversy". He calls for more objective definition of grade criteria.

An extra 100,000 pupils in state schools will swell classroom sizes at the start of the new school year, a Labour MP claims today (John O'Leary writes).

Stephen Byers, MP for Wallasey and former chairman of the Council of Local Education Authorities, has calculated that rising numbers of four and five year olds, will add 50,000 pupils to primary school rolls. Secondary schools will also have to accommodate 50,000 more because of increased staying-on rates at 16.

Mr Byers says in a statement that 5,775 more teachers would be needed to maintain existing class sizes. "The time has now come for the introduction of a maximum class size," he said. "For how long are our children going to be treated as second-class citizens, compared to children in Scotland, where there is already a maximum class size laid down?"

Mr Patten is more concerned with an estimated 1.5 million surplus school places in an interview published today in *Good Housekeeping*. "Lots and lots" of schools will have to close to reduce this total, he says, but small village schools will be protected.

Leading article, Letters, page 13  
Jobless graduates, page 16  
Education Times, L&T section, page 7

## Labour Euro MPs defend Maastricht

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

LABOUR members of the European Parliament are appealing to Labour's MPs at Westminster not to renege on the party's support for the Maastricht Treaty.

They are distributing 300,000 copies of a pamphlet and leaflet which uses exactly the same words as John Major in insisting that Maastricht is "the best way forward" for Europe.

The document also backs as "an important principle" the doctrine of subsidiarity, the idea that functions should be taken over by the central Brussels bureaucracy only when it is impossible for them to be performed by national governments or other organisations closer to the people. That notion was injected into the Maastricht treaty by Mr Major.

However, the intervention by the Socialist MEPs may not be entirely welcome to the government. Mr Major is already having enough difficulty in persuading his own party of the wisdom of persevering with Maastricht without the declaration on the final page of the Labour MEPs' document that: "Maastricht may not be a perfect treaty but it contains much that any socialist would support."

There have been growing calls in Labour's ranks at Westminster for the party to capitalise on the government's problems within its own ranks and to vote against the bill ratifying the treaty if and when it returns to the Com-

mons, which it will do only if there is a yes vote in the French referendum.

However, the MEPs' document says that "anyone who believes that voting to bring down Maastricht will somehow allow us to renegotiate the treaty with Britain 'opting in' (to the social chapter) is mistaken. The alternative would be less, not more... Labour Euro MPs would rather see the next Labour government having the chance to opt in to a strong social chapter."

Glyn Ford, leader of the 45-strong Labour group in the European parliament, said: "I have urged the people of France to vote yes in their referendum and I ask my colleagues in Westminster not to oppose the Maastricht bill but to take this further step forward for the future of Europe."

The more people believed that Labour might win the general election in April, the more inclined they were to join a last minute swing to the Conservatives, according to an official report prepared for Labour's national executive by Larry Whitty, the party's general secretary.

The report argues that 13 per cent of voters made up their minds in the last 24 hours and that there was an underlying "apprehension and distrust" of the Labour Party which had dogged it through the campaign even when polls were showing a significant Labour lead.

Major pledge, page 1

## Queen lifts red carpet

IN a bizarre reversal of diplomatic protocol, the Queen has given the Foreign Office permission to roll up the red carpet at Holyrood House, as part of the preparations for the European summit to be held in her medieval palace in Edinburgh in December (Nicholas Wood writes).

Normally, such splendid floor coverings are rolled out on state occasions, but the mandarins staging the event with the help of a £6.4 million grant from the taxpayer have hit a snag: the carpet in one of the main state rooms of the palace is too big for the summit's high technology.

About 800 interpreters, advisors, secretaries, chauffeurs and assorted flunkies are due to descend on the palace and the carpet is to be taken up to allow the installation of fax machines and translation booths, then cut up and refolded.

The Foreign Office has promised the Queen that when the summit is over the carpet will be invisibly mended and the strip carved out of the middle will be replaced.

## Regions get less in spending shake-up

AUTOMATIC transfers of billions of pounds between the Treasury and Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are to be halted in a move highlighting the severity of the public spending freeze (Nicholas Wood writes).

Under a funding formula dating back to the last Labour government, the three countries have been entitled to a fixed share of the public spending cake. The result has been a widening gap between spending per head in England and the rest of the United Kingdom, with people in far flung parts of the land enjoying a bonus of up to £1,300 a head.

Michael Portillo, the Treasury chief secretary, has decided to scrap or drastically reshape the rule as he haggles with spending ministers over keeping planned expenditure next year to the government's ceiling of £244.5 billion.

The decision will cause an outcry in the three countries, and poses a harsh test for Ian Lang, the Scottish secretary and Sir Patrick Mayhew and David Hunt his Northern Ireland and Welsh counterparts. They will no longer be able to ride on the coat-tails of their English cabinet colleagues and they will have to fight their own corner for cash.

The move puts at risk £26.5 billion — the combined budgets of the three departments. Scotland leads the way with £13 billion, followed by Northern Ireland with £7.4 billion and Wales with £6 billion.

## Poll puts Major's rating at lowest ebb

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

THE prime minister's popularity is at its lowest point yet and sinking fast, according to the latest Mori opinion poll. On current trends, John Major will go to the Conservative party conference in October with those who are dissatisfied with his performance outnumbering those who are satisfied.

In April, after the general election, 55 per cent of those questioned believed Mr Major was doing a good job and 35 per cent believed he was doing a bad job, a net satisfaction rating of 20 points.

In May his rating was plus 21 points (56:35). By June it had slipped to a net 12 points (51:39) and in July to 8 points (50:42). In August that fell to 1 point (47:46), the lowest rating since Mr Major became prime minister.

The figures will ring alarm bells in the government and at Conservative Central Office. It has long been acknowledged there that a crucial factor in the Conservative election victory was Mr Major's personal popularity compared with Neil Kinnock. With the economy in deep recession and the future of the Maastricht treaty uncertain, Mr Major seems likely to have to appeal to his party in turbulent times this autumn to trust his judgment, just when the country is beginning to raise serious questions about his conduct of affairs.

The prime minister's popularity is not just slipping among the electorate at large but among Tory supporters as well. Over the past three months the number of Tories reckoning that he is doing a good job has slipped from 88 per cent to 82 per cent. One in twelve Conservative supporters is dissatisfied with his efforts.

Another worrying factor for Conservative strategists is that governments and prime ministers generally reckon to put on support rather than lose it through the summer parliamentary recess, when they are not appearing twice a week in the Commons to be shot at.

Mori measured party support in the survey at Tories 41 per cent, Labour 44 per cent, Liberal Democrats 13 per cent and others 2 per cent. That represented little significant movement from July.

It is too early to read much into the popularity figures for John Smith, elected Labour's leader in mid-July. Mr Smith is reckoned to be a good Opposition leader by 30 per cent while 23 per cent are dissatisfied, a plus rating of 7 points, comparatively low for a leader still on honeymoon with the voters, but 47 per cent were undecided.

Mori interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,535 adults aged 18 plus at 131 constituency sampling points throughout Britain. Interviews were conducted face-to-face from August 27 to September 1. Data were weighted to match the profile of the population. Copyright Mori/Times Newspapers.

## UK loses battle for new Ford engine

Britain has lost £500 million worth of investment awarded by Ford to Spain instead of Bridgend, in South Wales. The plants were bidding for the chance to manufacture 500,000 engines a year in the new Sigma range, for the company's family of small cars, the Fiesta and Escort. Ford said yesterday that the decision was not a snub for Bridgend, already a key source of engines for Europe. The decision was based on a strategy of spreading its supply of engines across Europe.

However, the decision comes at a time when Ford's main manufacturing plants in Britain, at Halewood and Dagenham, are on short-time working and a monthly review because of a fall in sales. Doubts over the efficiency of the British plants persist and will not be alleviated by the decision to award Valencia one of the most lucrative investment projects of the decade. Albert Caspers, Ford's European manufacturing vice-president, said last month that over capacity and inefficiency could eventually lead to cutbacks in Ford's British operations. The Sigma engines, small 16-valve, high-performance power plants up to 1.4 litres in size, are vital to Ford's future as a manufacturer of economical family saloons and hatchbacks. Valencia already makes small engines and was favoured to win the investment because of its high efficiency.

A report by Coopers and Lybrand today warns of a new threat to the British motor industry from an invasion of Japanese component manufacturers. The management consultants say that Japanese car part suppliers will flood into Britain within four years to start producing components for Toyota, Honda and Nissan cars. The report says that Japanese manufacturers produce components about 20% cheaper than their competitors in Europe.

## BBC dismisses report

The BBC yesterday dismissed as wild speculation a press report that John Birt, its next director-general, plans to axe up to 8,000 television and radio jobs from the corporation's 25,000 workforce and to drop the *Eldorado* serial. Sir Michael Checkland, the present director-general, issued a statement defending the widely-criticised £10 million soap opera. The statement said: "*Eldorado* is an important element in our autumn schedule, while senior appointments are a matter for the board of governors and the director-general." Today a BBC spokesman said of the weekend report: "This is wild speculation. The BBC's position on its future will be clearly set out in the charter review document now being drafted and agreed by the board of management and board of governors, which will be published later in the autumn."

## Prince at the Proms

The Prince of Wales attended a promenade concert at the Albert Hall, London, last night, 24 hours after surgery to remove damaged cartilage from his knee. In what surgeons described as a typical demonstration of the advantages of new microinvasive surgical techniques, the prince was treated as a day patient at the Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham. He left after just three hours, walking unaided. Little more than a decade ago, standard procedure for cartilage removal required a week in hospital and six weeks of work to recover. The prince's operation, performed under general anaesthetic, was carried out through a tiny hole in his knee. The joint was filled with fluid to push the bone ends apart and give a better view while a fibre-optic telescope and other instruments were introduced. A piece of torn cartilage was then cut away and removed.

## Forest murder

A nature-lover was brutally murdered by three men as he and his wife fed foxes in a wood. Robert Wignall, 55, was battered with a blunt instrument and stabbed in the attack, at Addlestone, Surrey, on Saturday. His wife, Sandra, fled, fearing that she was being pursued, and found him dead when she emerged from bushes. Det Supt Pat Crossan said: "I would describe this as a particularly vicious and dreadful attack." The couple, who had married last year after their spouses' deaths, had been approached by the men, who had asked whether they had seen a boxer puppy and had abused Mr Wignall. So far police have only sketchy descriptions of the three men, who were all aged in their early 20s. One was about 5ft 10ins tall and wore a baseball cap. Another wore a tracksuit top and the third is simply described as wearing dark clothing.

## Briton writes from cell

Julie Ride, right, the wife of Paul Ride, the British catering manager sentenced to seven years' jail in Iraq, said yesterday she felt "elated but upset" after receiving two letters from his Baghdad cell. They were the first personal messages she has received direct from him. In one of the letters, sent via Turkey, Mr Ride wrote: "Don't hate me for putting you through this awful ordeal."



## Tubular triumph

Twenty years ago, *Tubular Bells* was hailed as a musical innovation, and its composer, Mike Oldfield, was described as the new Debussy or Sibelius. *Tubular Bells II*, which has sold more than 300,000 copies since it was released a week ago, is in the same haunting style of music but claims to be entirely different, using the most up-to-date computer techniques available, including digital processing, which has never been used on an album before. Asked why he had waited almost 20 years to produce the follow-up, Mike Oldfield said he had not felt right about it until now.

Review, L&T section, page 2

## Convicts at conference

Eight prisoners jailed for serious crimes will be released temporarily this week to attend a conference on violence. The men, who include a drug-trafficker, will be put on trust not to abscond. They will be accompanied by jail staff but will stay in unlocked rooms at the Howard League for Penal Reform conference, at New College, Oxford. The conference, on the nature, causes and treatment of violence, will be attended by the Home Office minister Michael Jack, prison officials, police chiefs, probation officers, magistrates, psychologists and social workers. Four of the prisoners are at Feltham young offenders' institution, west London, and the others are at adult jails.

## 2m wives feel trapped

More than two million British women are probably trapped in unhappy marriages, according to a survey showing that 22 per cent of wives have doubts about their partner and 19 per cent wish they had a different husband. The survey, conducted for the television programme *The Time... The Place*, shows that fewer husbands are unhappy: only 11 per cent believe they married the wrong person. More than one in three of the women questioned said they would leave their husband if they discovered an affair, but only a quarter of men said they would do so.

**BILL BURNS HIS FINGERS**

Shop owner, Bill, was today jailed for 6 months after an arson attack on his own shop.

"I knew the game was up when the insurance inspector called — and there's no thinking I'd been so clever. The business had been going downhill for a couple of years. I had the bank round my neck and Nancy nagging that I shouldn't have bought the shop anyway. So I popped back there one evening after dark, broke open the back door to make it look like burglars, and set light to some stuff in the store room. In court, it turned out that the fire brigade and the police, as well as the insurance man, all knew straight away it was arson. The claim was not paid and I was given a six months jail sentence."

**CHEATING ON INSURANCE IS A CRIME**

**WE'LL MAKE FRAUDSTERS PAY NOT YOU**

Insurance companies' CRIME-CHECK campaign to keep premiums down.



# BR staff cuts attacked after 90mph train hits benches on track

By PETER VICTOR

BRITISH Rail came under fire yesterday for cutting back on station staff after an InterCity train travelling at more than 90mph hit waiting-room benches that vandals had placed on the Liverpool to London line at Berkhamsted station, Hertfordshire.

The incident, on Saturday night as 500 people travelled to London's Euston station, highlighted union concerns about staff cuts. Mr Derrick Fullick, general secretary of the train drivers' union Aslef, said: "He would raise the issue at a meeting with BR management next week. 'The more they reduce staff from stations the more we will get this type of incident,' he said. 'Too many railway stations are being vandalised.' Jimmy

Knapp, Rail Maritime and Transportworkers' union general secretary, said that the incident followed hundreds of cases of obstacles being deliberately put on railway lines last year. "It drives home the dangers of the BR's continuing programme of de-staffing stations," he said. "BR is not even making an effort to provide cover for workers who are on holiday or off sick and we are seriously concerned about this approach."

Police appealed to the public to come forward with any clues they might have about the identity of the vandals who they said put the lives of up to 500 train travellers at risk. BR is offering a £1,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of the culprits. Supt

Peter Edwards, of British Transport Police, said yesterday that there were no leads as to who had thrown the red metal benches on to the track after they were ripped from floor bolts in the platform three waiting room at Berkhamsted. A member of BR staff on duty but elsewhere in the station when the incident occurred, heard nothing, it was reported yesterday.

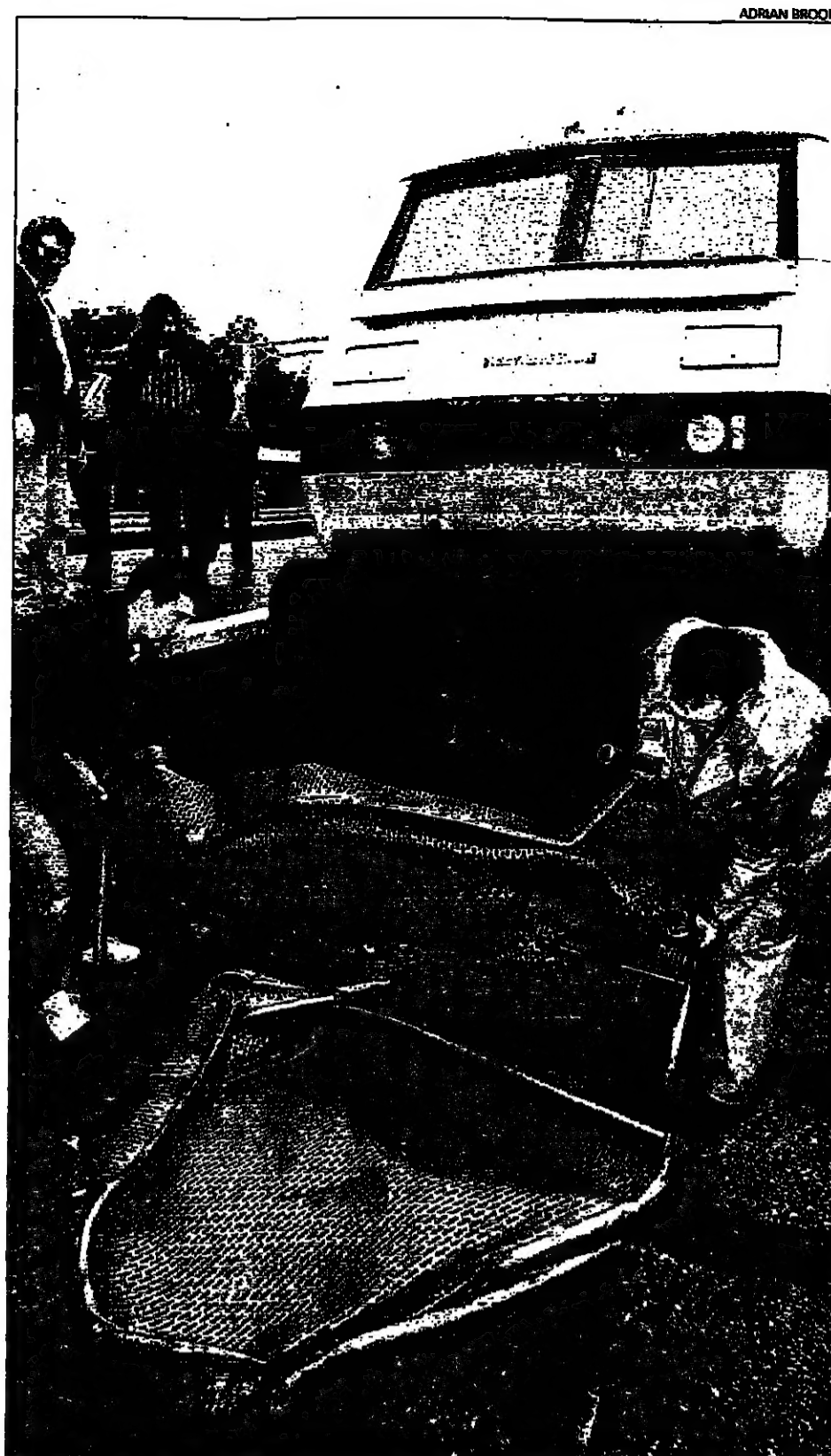
Mr Edwards said that it was fortunate that the train was not derailed and nobody was injured. "If the train had been derailed it may well have been a major disaster." He described the culprits as "mindless individuals who have no regard for other people's safety."

Yesterday the only signs of the incident were a few slivers of red paint on the track where the train had hit the benches. These, however, were "well and truly mangled", a BR spokesman said. The underside of the train was damaged.

It is believed that the first the driver knew of the incident was when he struck something and applied the brakes, bringing the train to a halt half a mile beyond the station. A relief train was despatched from London to allow passengers to continue their journey. The driver was allowed time to get over the trauma of the incident before being interviewed yesterday. Police were making house-to-house inquiries on the assumption that the vandals — believed to be at least two in number — live near the station.

Jack Straw, shadow environment secretary was a passenger in the front carriage of the train with his children William, 11, and Charlotte, 10. "It is a miracle the train did not come off the lines and the driver deserves high praise for what he did," he said.

"We were not thrown about at all and were not injured. There was a continual banging and we were aware that some objects had got entangled with the underneath mechanism of the engine. I think most passengers on that train will be more shocked today than they were at the



Search for clues: officials preparing the benches for examination yesterday

time when they consider what could have been."

Mr Straw said that he would write to John MacGregor, transport secretary, demanding an urgent investigation into how three large benches could have been carried from the platform unnoticed and placed where they were. We must also be told whether financial cut-backs played any part. This

could not have happened, surely, if any staff had been on the station."

BR denied cutting staff and said total staff numbers had increased by 5,000 in the last year. A spokesman said: "We've got an ongoing multi-million pound anti-vandalism and trespass campaign. Our spending on safety increased from £145 million to £225 million last year."



## Parachutist survives tangle with aircraft

By JENNY KNIGHT

A PARACHUTIST was dragged behind a light aircraft yesterday when his canopy opened as he left the plane and snagged on the landing gear.

Terry Wakenshaw, 34, expected to freefall for a mile before opening his parachute but moments after jumping he found himself being knocked against the side of the Cessna 206, dangling in the slipstream with a shattered right arm and chest and with head injuries. Friends on the ground at Brunton airfield, near Seahouses, Northumberland, watched as Mr Wakenshaw, a veteran of 600 jumps, fought to save himself.

Using his left arm he pulled an emergency handle to release the tangled parachute, then fell 500ft before he managed to pull the ripcord of his reserve chute. Using his good arm he steered into a field half a mile from the drop zone, twisting an ankle on landing.

Graham Marley, 33, Mr Wakenshaw's instructor at the Borders Parachute Club, said: "It was a textbook example of an emergency descent. He ignored the pain and remained perfectly calm. Terry showed considerable presence of mind and even deliberately steered himself away from the airfield to avoid the danger of colliding with something."

Last night Mr Wakenshaw, a fisherman from Longbenton, North Tyneside, was in a serious but stable condition in Newcastle general hospital. The accident happened as Mr Wakenshaw and three friends were about to perform freefall formations. The other three were unaware of the incident until after they had landed.

Mitch Mitchison, 40, the pilot, said he did not realise Mr Wakenshaw had hit the plane. "It wasn't until a few seconds after it happened that I knew something was wrong because I got a radio message. My heart sank but then I looked below and I could see Terry was OK."

A woman pilot, who died when her Cirrus glider crashed on takeoff at Shrivenham, Oxfordshire, was identified yesterday as Diane Steele, 52, of Watchfield, Oxfordshire.

## Molly debunks Molly Malone

By KERRY GILL

TO EVEN suggest that Molly Malone, the legendary Dublin character, is Scottish must be a heresy as frightful as claiming that Robert the Bruce was born in Kent.

Yet, throwing caution to the wind, an Irish lecturer has actually put forward the idea that Molly Malone — celebrated by song and statue in Ireland's capital city — not only could be a fake but was probably the product of a Scotsman's imagination, based, moreover, on a loose woman from Edinburgh.

Sean Murphy believes that the fishmonger's daughter may never have trudged her wheelbarrow through Dublin's streets broad and narrow. Molly was created by a man named Samuel Yorkston about a century ago, Mr Murphy said.

The "cockles and mussels" lyric suggests that Molly Malone was alive and well in the seventeenth century. Yet Mr Murphy said that while he had found several Mary Malones during a study of records in Dublin, there was no mention of a Molly Malone.

The erection of a statue of Molly, popularly known as "The Tart with the Cart" in Dublin at the time of the city's millennium four years ago, was the wrongly placed outcome of "frothy fantasy supplanting historical truth", he said.

Oddly, it was a Scottish historian, albeit with an Irish background, who sprung to Molly's defence yesterday. Michael Fry said he thought it dangerous for anyone to try and peer too closely at such popular historical figures. "I don't see that Molly Malone should be subject to greater criticism than, say, Rob Roy or Ossian," said Mr Fry.

## Campbell aims for record

DON Wales, the 31-year-old fashion photographer grandson of speed ace Sir Malcolm Campbell, the man behind the first Bluebird car, will carry on the family tradition and attempt a world land speed record in an electric car called Bluebird 9. Sir Malcolm died in 1948.

The nephew of Donald Campbell, who was killed while attempting to beat the world water speed record on Coniston Water in 1967, Mr Wales, whose only experience of racing is go-karting, will drive the 250mph car next year to challenge the 175mph world land speed record for electric cars held by American Roger Hedlund.

Nelson Kruschandl, inventor of the car and head of the Bluebird 9 team, believes that the inexperience of Wales is irrelevant: "Don is a good driver," Mr Kruschandl said. "The team believe three months of intensive training will adequately prepare Mr Wales."

The design and development of the car, at Fitching Manor Motor Museum, near Eastbourne, East Sussex, has been shrouded in secrecy. The team has been joined by previous Bluebird designer Ken Norris. John Ackroyd, designer of the jet-powered Thrust 2, which won the world land speed record in 1984, and Richard Noble, who drove Thrust 2.

The project will cost between £1 million and £2 million, and the team hoped that sponsorship and the venue for the attempt would remain British. However, it is likely that it may take place on Bonneville Salt Flats, in Utah. Mr Kruschandl hopes a successful bid will launch his car into the market place. It is the first electric car which can refuel in one minute.

Don Wales said yesterday: "I want to do this to keep the family name going, and because it's fun and brings up an important environmental issue. I'm proud of my family heritage and I don't want to blot the copy book. I do worry about it, but that's a bit of the attraction."

Leading article, page 13

## Baby girl born by Caesarean to woman killed in accident

DOCTORS delivered a baby girl by Caesarean section after her mother was killed in a road accident at the weekend. The baby was critically ill in the hospital's special care unit last night.

Linda Wolage, 28, and her husband, Andrew, were hit by a car near their home in Blackwater, Hampshire, as they returned home from a trip to the zoo to celebrate Mr Wolage's twenty-ninth birthday, Jenny Knight writes.

Alison, the couple's first child, was born with three holes in her heart and died aged five months in Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, London, two days before Christmas. The couple were overjoyed when Mrs Wolage conceived again and were looking forward to the birth of the child, due in nine days.

They were only yards from their terraced house when a car hit them as they walked along the pavement and

knocked them both into a garden near by. Mr Wolage, a computer projects manager, suffered a broken leg, broken arm and other injuries.

Mr Wolage, who was said yesterday to be "stable and conscious", was given photographs of his new baby daughter but felt unable to look at them.

Sue Read, a neighbour, said: "He says he just cannot face it at the moment." After the accident neighbours rushed out, and gave Mrs Wolage heart massage and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Mrs Read, 50, said: "They were such a very devoted couple. They have been through so much tragedy. Their daughter Alison died at the end of last year after five months in intensive care at Great Ormond Street. Linda had a room at the hospital and Andrew travelled up every day."

"When they told me she was pregnant again they were just

over the moon. It was the best thing that could have happened to them."

A paramedic ambulance crew and doctor went to the accident scene but were unable to save Mrs Wolage. She was taken to the Frimley Park Hospital in Camberley, Surrey, where the baby was born.

Before her pregnancy Mrs Wolage had worked as a nurse at a nursing home in Sandhurst, Berkshire.

A police spokesman said: "Mr Wolage has been told about the death of his wife the condition of his baby but he is very heavily sedated and it is not clear whether he fully understands what has happened."

Mr Wolage, who works at Thom EM1, and his wife moved to Blackwater six years ago.

The driver of the car, Jill Gunns, 47, also of Blackwater, was cut and bruised. She was interviewed by police and released on bail.

## Ear-ring hearing aid tested

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

A DEVICE which is claimed to be the hearing equivalent of a contact lens is to be evaluated by British scientists, it was disclosed yesterday.

The aid, which cannot be seen when worn, could end the embarrassment suffered by some people who wear conventional aids, while ending the whistling feedback and infections linked with traditional devices. The new

device is said to offer low distortion, high amplitude, and high fidelity sound and can be worn in such fashion accessories as ear-rings.

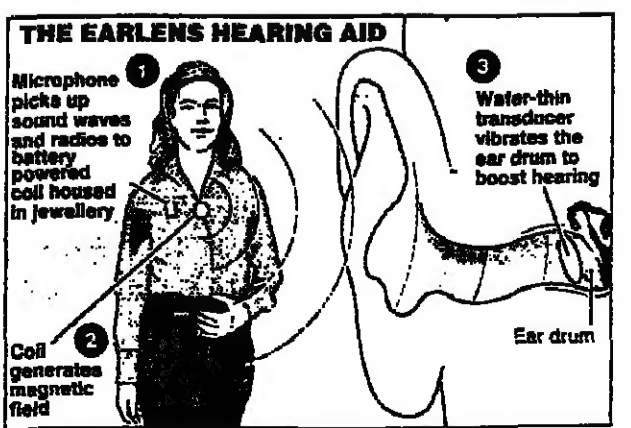
Conventional hearing aids, which block off the ear canal, can also mask low frequency sounds and make the wearer's own voice appear to boom or she speaks. The new device, which is to be evaluated by Brian Moore, reader in auditory perception in the

department of experimental psychology at Cambridge University, probably in the new year, is claimed to overcome these drawbacks.

At the heart of the system, called Earlens, is a tiny transducer set in wafer-thin soft plastic of the kind used in some contact lenses. It is fixed by a doctor using the surface tension of a drop of oil to a person's ear drum.

Sounds are picked up by a tiny radio microphone clipped to clothing, which is relayed to a battery-powered coil and electrical circuits, which are also worn. These convert the sound waves into magnetic fields, which in turn vibrate the transducer and the ear drum, stimulating the wearer's natural hearing system.

Dr Moore, whose work is partly funded by the Hearing Research Trust, said yesterday that Earlens offered promise to people suffering so called sensory neural hearing loss, the most common form of hearing impairment.



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# Pressure grows for change in law to cover surveillance devices



Benn in his shop: "Bugs are big business"

DAVID Benn's showroom looks curiously different from the neighbouring baker's shop and Hot 'n' Spicy Caribbean takeaway in downtown Leyton, east London. Electronic security locks guard the door and full-length blinds cover the windows. Inside, leather Chesterfields, potted plants and spy cameras overlook the display cabinets. It might be a high-class jeweller's, but it isn't. Mr Benn deals in forbidden technology. He is the local spymaster.

Among state-of-the-art audio surveillance equipment on display is a little black box that is actually a £3,500 ultimate-infinity receiver capable of eavesdropping on a conversation in New York via a telephone line, a leather briefcase that recognises human voices, and UHF transmitters disguised as pens and electricity power points. Bugs are a growth area of the

economy that have shot into the public consciousness only because of certain stories involving royal and political figures this summer.

Part of their curiosity is that, although their sale and ownership are perfectly legal, their use could contravene antiquated legislation stretching back to the 1949 Wireless Telegraphy Act. Pressure is now mounting for recognition of the inevitable — that it is an unrealistic task to control the tide of technological advance — and the scrapping of the act.

Sir John Wheeler, a Conservative MP and former chairman of the Commons home affairs committee, is in the vanguard of a move to decriminalise use of bugs and to bring in the civil law of trespass as a means of protecting victims of eavesdroppers who profit from what they hear. Sir John said: "The growth of technology has produced

Michael Horsnell delves behind the potted plants and full-length blinds of an east London shop to uncover the area's booming spymaker

a huge array of electronic gadgetry that is cheap and easy to acquire and, as always, the legislation dealing with it is out of date. The Wireless Telegraphy Act was conceived in the aftermath of the second world war, when technology was different.

"You cannot uninvent technology, pretend it doesn't exist or effectively control it. It would be much more honest and practicable if you said you are not going to try to control it, but that you will give substantial protection against it if people trespass into private or commercial property with it and profit," Sir John added. "If you bug

my conversation and sell the information to a newspaper or anyone else, you should pay a very substantial penalty. We should make it a civil claim for damages. That way, we get over trying to define what is lawful in the criminal sense.

"There is no point in having laws you cannot enforce and making fools of ourselves trying to do so. The notion of politicians trying to control or ban technology is straightforward humbug in a modern society."

The urbane Mr Benn, director of Lorraine Electronics Surveillance, which makes and supplies equipment, is a recognised expert in his

field. He pitched his showroom, more years ago than he cares to remember, in the incongruous setting of Lea Bridge Road, E10, because that sort of area is where the business is. "About 95.5 per cent of our custom is corporate," he said. "We do business now with quite a fair few number of noughts behind it."

Contrary to what most people believe, Mr Benn says, business organisations acquire audio surveillance equipment not to spy on rivals but to protect themselves against internal theft and sale of information. He cites the example of how two receivers, two telephone transmitters and a room transmitter that he supplied to the chairman of a public company were used to trap two directors who had set up their own firm within the firm to cream off business and to supply information to a competitor.

Mr Benn, who condemns the alleged swindling of the Princess of Wales and the hugging of David Mellor, the heritage secretary, as gross invasions of privacy, defends the use of audio surveillance only as a form of self-defence and warns the law to reflect that right.

He said: "If you buy a transmitter from me, that's OK. But as soon as you switch it on you are technically in breach of the law, which says, 'Thou shalt not transmit without a licence.' But the law is enforced with discretion. The rule of thumb seems to be a question of morality and personal judgment."

"If you are protecting your own interests, as a company might do, against theft of information, the interested parties do not want to enforce the law. The police tend to recognise that personal policing of one's business saves them an awful lot of time and trouble."

## Patients sue as more fall ill after shorter hospital stays

By JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH CORRESPONDENT

PATIENTS are suing doctors for discharging them from hospital too early when things go wrong after they get home, according to the Medical Defence Union, the doctors' defence body.

In 131 cases dealt with by the union in the past five years, patients have claimed that their early discharge led to complications that required readmission to hospital. Pressure on doctors to discharge patients quickly is increasing, as hospitals seek to free beds to improve their efficiency, but this should be resisted, the union says.

One of the most common causes of claims was sepsis (poisoning and inflammation) developing after the patient had returned home, caused by infection at the time of the operation. Many patients are treated with antibiotics before surgery, especially for operations on the digestive tract, to combat bacteria that may enter the wound. But these may mask an infection for the short period patients are in hospital — as little as 24 hours for removal of an appendix — that may come to light later.

In other cases, patients suffering injuries in road accidents were sent home and had to be readmitted urgently after collapsing as a result of internal bleeding. A man who had an operation on his scrotum was given a spinal anaesthetic, which removes all feeling from the waist down. He was sent home while still suffering temporary paralysis.

A child who had a simple day case operation and inhaled vomit while under general anaesthetic had to be

eral anaesthetic should not have been allowed home. He had to be readmitted when he developed a severe chest infection.

In a review of the cases in the union's journal, Nigel Keddie, a council member, said that in many cases the complications could not have been prevented by delaying discharge, but in some "it certainly would have been advisable to keep the patient in longer". The average hospital stay had fallen by more than half in the past decade, a trend welcomed by most patients.

"In the vast majority of cases it is an entirely satisfactory way of handling patients when appropriate selection is made." But junior doctors should not submit to pressure to free beds by sending patients home against their better judgment, he said.

Small errors in prescriptions can have fatal consequences. A second article in the journal urges doctors, pharmacists and patients to check prescriptions carefully.

Drugs with similar names are sometimes confused. A heart patient was prescribed the beta blocker Inderal but was mistakenly given Intal, a drug for asthma, by the pharmacist. He died. In another case, a GP mistakenly wrote Trisequens (hormone replacement therapy) on a prescription in place of Triphasil (an oral contraceptive). His patient became pregnant.

Sometimes errors in the dose are made. A baby was given ten times the recommended dose of lignocaine, a local anaesthetic, before a minor operation. He suffered brain damage.

New drugs for the treatment of dementia, estimated to affect up to a quarter of the population over 65 depending on how broad a definition is used, are likely to become available within the next two years, putting immense strain on health budgets, a new study says.

The development of the drugs, which are likely to be expensive, will provide GPs with a new incentive to diagnose sufferers and hospitals with a reason to order more investigations. "The costs of medical care might thus be expected to increase and this poses the question of where the extra resources will come from," the study, published by the Office of Health Economics, which is funded by the drug industry, says.



Step lightly: Dove Dale in Derbyshire, where the hills and valleys are besieged by day-trippers, causing congestion and eroding the land

## Ironing out tourist peaks and troughs

By CRAIG SETON

A THREE-YEAR study has been launched to find ways to prevent popular tourist "honeypots" in the Peak National Park from being overwhelmed by huge numbers of visitors.

The park has 22 million visits a year, making it the most popular of the 11 national parks in England and Wales. Although it covers 555 square miles, most visitors are attracted during the summer season to a relatively small number of locations, including Dove Dale, Edale, where the southern end of the Pennine Way begins, the town of Bakewell, the Castleton area and others.

The growing problems of environmental damage and disturbance to local communities has led the English Tourist Board to fund the appointment of a project officer to help the park authority cope with the increasing number of visitors while protecting and conserving the landscape.

The officer will investigate management schemes to encourage people to visit the park at times outside the congested holiday periods and to travel to areas other than those that have become the most popular.

The project will involve co-operation between the park

authority, regional tourist boards, 11 local authorities in the area, the Countryside Commission and the Rural Development Commission. Andrew Keeling, development manager for the East Midlands Tourist Board, said its aim was to achieve "sustainable tourism activity" in the park.

Those involved in the project would also examine how visitors could contribute to the cost of conservation work, possibly through a park membership scheme similar to that run by the National Trust. They will also seek to draw up an interpretive strategy to encourage visitors to understand the difficulties the park is experiencing, and how best they can help.

Mr Keeling said: "At peak times there are areas that are absolutely thronging with visitors, but there are others that will be quite quiet, which people could be diverted to. As the honeypot sites there is traffic congestion, eroded footpaths and litter. There must come a point where the experience of visitors is so bad that they will just not come any more."

A spokesman for the park said: "Some of these honeypots are in danger of being loved to death."

## Women still earn less than men

By JULIA LLEWELLYN SMITH

MORE than 20 years after the Equal Pay Act was introduced, women are still earning 25 per cent less than men, according to a survey published today.

Many companies adhere to the view that women work for "pin money" and systematically downgrade their pay, says Jill Rubery, of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, author *The Economics of Equal Value*.

The report, for the Equal Opportunities Commission, says that equal pay could reduce poverty for those both in and out of work, and diminish employers' costs through a reduction in labour turnover and training costs.

After the Equal Pay Act was introduced, women's pay rose from 64 per cent of men's hourly pay to 74 per cent between 1971 and 1977, but today women still earn only 77 per cent of men's pay. In 1990 the average gross weekly earnings for men aged 20-69 was £260; women in the same age bracket earned £178.

Dr Rubery recommends a legal minimum wage and legislation requiring employers to set aside a percentage of their wage bill every year towards gradual pay equality.

## Spassky fights back after shaky start

By RAYMOND KEENE, CHESS CORRESPONDENT

THE former world chess champion Boris Spassky staged a tremendous fight-back in the third game of his match against Bobby Fischer on Saturday night. After a poor start, in which he lost the first game and scraped a draw in the second, Spassky made an aggressive start to game three and at one stage seemed to have Fischer under heavy pressure.

The opening, a Ruy Lopez or Spanish Variation, duplicated that of game one until Spassky's sixteenth move. This was a new attack designed to clear the centre of the board for his forces. By move 29 it was clear that Spassky's position, with two rook bishops against two hobbled knights, was superior. But in the closing stages, Fischer stabilised the game and forced a draw with a perpetual motion attack.

White Black  
1 e4 e5 21 Qd2 dxc4  
2 Nf3 Nc6 22 Nxe4 Nf5  
3 Bb5 a6 23 Bg3 Re7  
4 Bc4 Nf6 24 Rf2 Rf7  
5 Q-O-O Be7 25 Bxf5 Rxf5  
6 Rf1 b5 26 Ng5 Rg6  
7 Bb3 d4 27 Nxd2 Nxe2  
8 c3 dxc3 28 Rd1 Rxe2  
9 Nc3 Nc6 29 Nxe2 Qxd2  
10 d4 Nxe7 30 Rf2 Re7  
11 Nxb2 Bb7 31 Na3 Re8  
12 Bc2 Re8 32 Rf1 Be6  
13 Nf1 Rf8 33 Nf4 g5  
14 Ng3 g6 34 Nf5 Rg6  
15 Bg2 h6 35 Nc3 Re7  
16 Bc2 cxd4 36 Nf5 Re6  
17 cxd4 c5 37 Nf4 Re6  
18 Bf4 cxd4 38 Nf5 Re6  
19 Nxd4 Ne5 39 Nf4 Re6  
20 b3 d5 Draw

Positions at close of play



Positions at close of play

by his knight against Spassky's rook. This was a well-played game that showed both sides in balance.

Fischer has demanded that the match, on the Montenegrin island of Sveti Stefan, now be billed by attending journalists as "The World Chess Championship Match". Those who fail to comply will be forbidden entry to the hall.

But Gary Kasparov, the official world chess champion, said last night: "Spassky is not even in the world's top 100 any more and I would expect Fischer to beat him easily."

This is definitely not a world championship match. "Other experts said that Spassky had raised his game significantly for this \$5 million (£2.5 million) comeback.

## Police to use seized stolen cars

A police force is to turn high-powered cars seized from criminals into patrol cars. Peter Nobles, chief constable of West Yorkshire, has approved the plan, which could save his force thousands of pounds.

Courts can confiscate recovered vehicles used in crime and pass stolen vehicles to the police if their owners cannot be traced. The force is now to use captured getaway cars for beat patrols or as undercover vehicles. Previously, recovered cars were auctioned, with proceeds going to the police authority.

Now experts will examine cars that are brought into a central force checking point for suitability.

## Bird haven to be protected

A 70-year-old wood has become the first man-made woodland declared a site of special scientific interest by English Nature. The 2,500-acre site at Haldon, Devon, is a haven for one of Britain's rarest birds, the honey buzzard, from West Africa. There are no more than 15 pairs of this migrant in the country. A pair has appeared at Haldon for the past 15 years.

Thousands of birdwatchers visit the area, part of a 7,000-acre forest. About 80 pairs of nightjars, 3 per cent of the British population, breed in the forest, commercial woodland mainly managed by the Forestry Commission. A butterfly area supports 35 species.

## Anglers die

Two anglers died when a wave capsized their 17ft boat off Cresswell, Northumberland. Holidaymakers 80 yards away etched out an "H" in the sand to guide a rescue helicopter, but James Scrimgeour, 62, of Killingworth, Tyne-side, and John Armstrong, 52, of Newcastle, were declared dead on arrival at hospital.

## £1m sale

The contents of Shadwell Park, Thetford, Norfolk, once the biggest race horse stud in Britain, are expected to make £1 million when sold by Sotheby's on site on October 21-22. The house was the home of Sir John Musker, who died in May aged 86.

## Band victory

The Black Dyke Mills Band, of Queensbury, West Yorkshire, won the British Open Brass Band Championship for the twenty-sixth time in Manchester at the weekend. Last year's champion, Grimthorpe, came fifth.

## Liver baby

The section of an adult's liver transplanted into Liam Hamer, aged eight months, appeared to be working well. St James's Hospital, Leeds, said yesterday.

## Noise writ

Wembley Stadium, in north London, is to be prosecuted by Brent council for alleged noise pollution during Bryan Adams and Simply Red concerts this summer.

## Flag refusal

Plans to fly the Conservative flag in the grounds of party offices at Truro, Cornwall, have been rejected by city council planners on the ground that it is advertising material.

## Bond winners

Winners in the weekly Premium Bond draw: £100,000, bond 21SL 766778 (owner from Northampton, holding £100); £50,000, 14KT 067935 (Hampshire, £4,130); £25,000, 11HW 784312 (Kent, £4,103).

## Rachel Nickell's son refuses to talk about mother's murder



Wickerson: "Alex seemed fed up with questions"

POLICE hopes that Rachel Nickell's three-year-old son Alex could provide clues to the identity of his mother's murderer are foundering because the boy is blotting out memories of what he saw, refusing to talk about the attack. When he does talk he sometimes lacks sufficient vocabulary.

Miss Nickell was ambushed on July 15 on Wimbledon Common, south-west London, sexually attacked and stabbed in front of Alex, who was beaten before the killer fled. This week, as Britain's largest murder enquiry, already running to an estimated £1 million, enters its third month, detectives are planning to review the handling of their key witness and may consult more child witness experts.

Alex is doubly important because no one else among the hundreds of people on the common has reported seeing anyone fleeing after the attack or bearing blood stains. Even the possibility of issuing an artist's im-

pression remains uncertain. Child experts had predicted that the boy would be able to talk, but Det Chief Insp Mick Wickerson said that questioning the boy had become more difficult than police expected, in spite of the use of a child psychiatrist.

"There are gaps in what happened and we are trying to fill these gaps in," he said. "The little boy has gaps in his mind about it. He is blotting certain things out."

"The more vocabulary he has the more we may get," said Mr Wickerson. "He is a good talker but not that good. He has only just turned three. Another problem is to make sure he is talking about the right day."

washing his hands near the murder scene. Any chance of a breakthrough for Mr Wickerson and the 54-strong squad may rest on three women walkers who are thought to have seen the man at very close range shortly after the murder.

The man was first seen about 50 yards from the attack by a dog walker. He was coming towards her, ducked down as though to avoid his face being seen and then bent down to wash his hands in a gully. He was seen again washing his hands in the Queen's Mere, a large pond on the common, by a pensioner. The dog walker has told police that three women walked past the man but those women have still not come forward.

The search for possible culprits has led to arrest and release 25 men whose criminal records suggest they might be suspects. Another 60 have been cleared without arrest.

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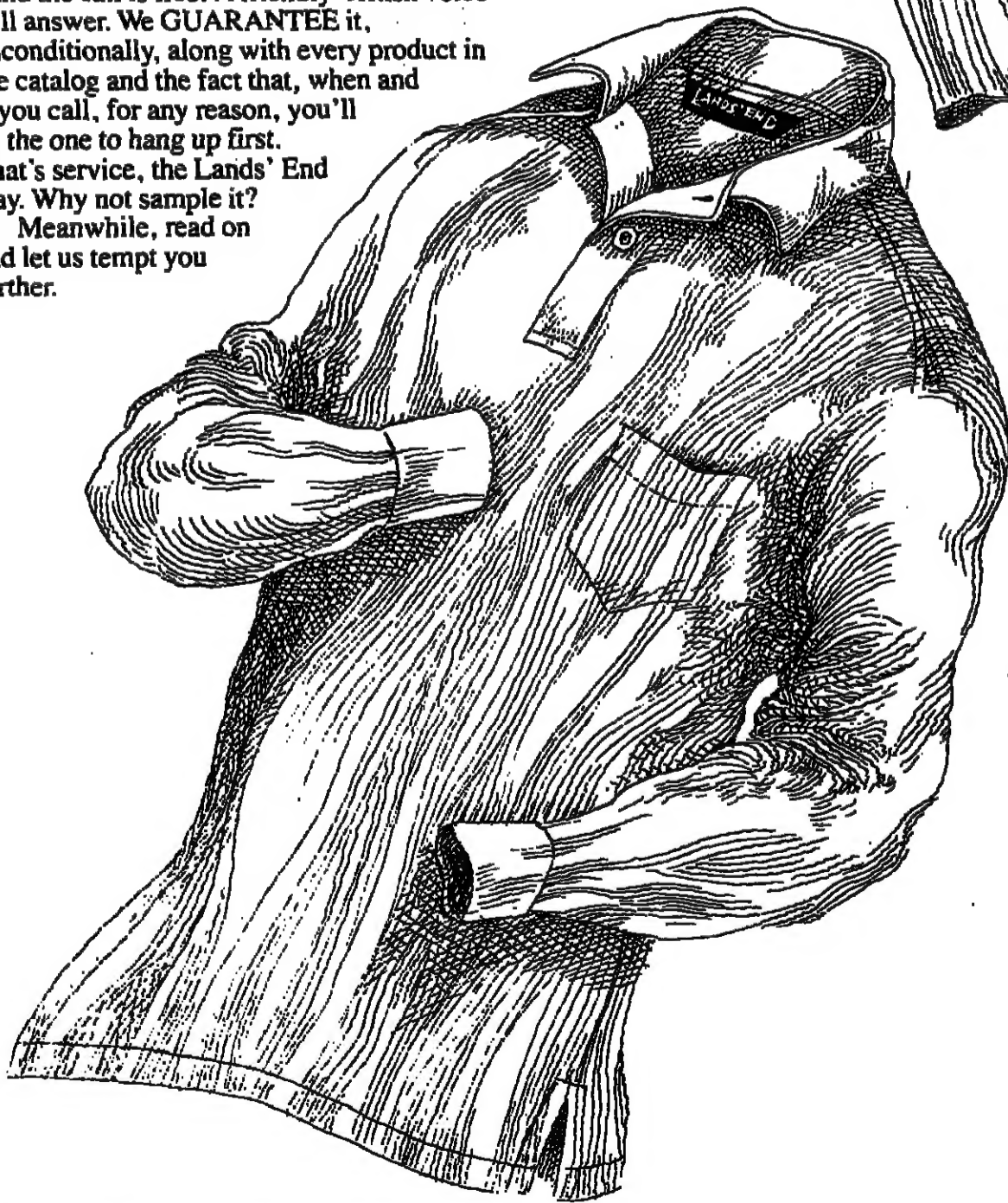
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## Willis gambles on bringing electricians back into fold

By Ross Tieman, Industrial Correspondent

### EEPTU

NORMAN Willis has staked his reputation on his ability to persuade the Trades Union Congress to readmit the EEPTU electricians' union suspended four years ago after a row over poaching members from other unions.

Mr Willis said that reunification of the trade union movement would be "the biggest and best thing that has happened in my eight years as TUC general secretary. That at least will be a major step forward".

After a renewed whispering campaign against Mr Willis's leadership of the TUC in recent weeks, the general secretary's position will be gravely undermined if he fails to secure the electricians' readmission.

The battle to heal the union movement's most painful schism is far from over, although Mr Willis insisted that he was confident and optimistic that the remaining hurdles to readmission of the electricians could be overcome. Last night the big guns of the trade union movement were ranged against two small unions that stand in the way of a deal: the

National Union of Journalists and the Graphical, Paper and Media Union. Both are still angry about deals done by the EEPTU in the newspaper industry during the 1980s, including the union's co-operation with News International, publisher of *The Times*.

The merger earlier this year of the EEPTU with the AEU engineering union, already a member of congress, forced the issue of EEPTU membership on to the agenda of this year's TUC congress, which opens in Blackpool today.

After presentations from the merged union, the AEEU, the TUC's general council has given unanimous support to a formula designed to open the door for the electricians to be readmitted under the umbrella of the enlarged union.

However, motion 18 on the TUC agenda, submitted by the NUJ and modified by the GPMU, would require that the all members taken on by the EEPTU from other unions be "handed back". If approved by congress, that

would wreck any hope of readmitting the electricians. Instead, it would force the entire AEEU, including the engineers, out of the TUC. That would cost the TUC almost a tenth of its 7.7 million membership and raise doubts about the future of the TUC itself.

Last night Mr Willis and senior colleagues were engaged in a round of meetings with the NUJ and GPMU in a determined effort to get them to remit their motion.

They have until Thursday, when the motion is scheduled to be debated by congress, to persuade the unions to co-operate. "I can only hope that by Wednesday motion 18 will not be on the agenda," Mr Willis said.

Last night there were signs that his task was proving tougher than expected. Nalco, the local government officers' union, was reportedly planning to back the NUJ. At the same time delegates from MSF, the technical union, were apparently optimistic that their union could be persuaded to support the NUJ's stance against the elec-

tricians. MSF has a long-standing history of conflict with the engineering union over the issue of single union deals. Readmission of the EEPTU, which pioneered single-union deals in Britain, to suit the engineers might therefore be especially galling.

Mr Willis has done his best to convince opponents that congress has not gone soft on the electricians. "We are holding out to the electricians' union the hand of welcome, and that hand has the TUC rule book in it," he said. But behind the scenes the wrangling continued.

He said that he had made no decision about when to stand down and wanted to concentrate on issues such as the "grotesque" level of unemployment.

He was bullish about the TUC's future, saying: "Our message is simple — trade unionism and the TUC have an important role to play in a modern Britain and those who would write our obituaries are not just premature, they are wrong."

Bernard Levin, page 12



Eyes on the future: Norman Willis at the press conference in Blackpool yesterday

## GMB deal heralds era of the super-union

OFFICIALS of the GMB have approved a new programme of co-operation with the Transport and General Workers' Union designed to lead to a merger that would create Britain's biggest union, with two million members.

John Edmonds, the GMB general secretary, said that an executive meeting in Blackpool yesterday, on the eve of the Trades Union Congress, had backed gradual integration of key operations with the TGWU.

There are growing signs that the executive of the TGWU will also support closer integration when it meets on September 24. Bill Morris, the general secretary, and other centre-right members who favour a merger are believed to have increased their support on the executive.

A merger of the 900,000-member GMB with the TGWU, already Britain's biggest union with 1.1 million members, would confirm the trend towards creation of just a few super-unions that is set to revolutionise trade unionism in Britain.

The new general union would have more than a quarter of the TUC's membership. Within a few years, three

## Members' fees to rise 10%

TRADE unions are to increase members' subscriptions by more than twice the rate of inflation to overcome a serious funding deficit. Average subscriptions will rise by 10 per cent next year if unions adopt proposals in the general council report of the Trades Union Congress.

However, a formula has been proposed that will force congress to live within its means and prevent officials returning for extra cash. These tightened financial disciplines underlie efforts by Norman Willis and leading trade unionists to reduce sharply the number and range of tasks set the TUC by congress.

The steep decline in membership, aggravated by rising unemployment in the recession, has caused many unions to spend more than their

### REVENUE

income, the TUC report shows.

In 1990, £420 million was spent. The unions received just £364 million in subscriptions. The balance was made up from investment income. Even after this cushion there was a £5 million shortfall.

On average, spending exceeded subscriptions by £7 a member, against an average annual subscription of £45.57 a member, the report says. After all spending was taken into account, 19 unions ended 1990 in deficit, with a total deficit of £17 million.

The TUC's general council has decided to issue advice to members on subscription increases for 1993. The council says unions with rates for full-time members of up to 139p a week should consider increasing rates by at least 10 per cent. Unions with higher rates should "continue to be guided by their formulas and existing practice".

### MERGER

super-unions — the new general union, the AEEU craft union, and a new public sector grouping, Unison, formed from Nalco, Nupe and Coase — would account for more than half Britain's 7.7 million union members.

The super-unions would have more power in collective bargaining and would enjoy considerable economies of scale in representing members and providing services.

Supporters of the trend say that companies would benefit from simplified bargaining procedures and from dealing with more expert, and more authoritative, negotiators.

Mr Edmonds said that steps towards merging the GMB and the TGWU would begin with co-operation in areas offering obvious benefits. His union is to write to its branches outlining its plans.

In a gesture of friendship, the GMB will begin by inviting TGWU delegates to GMB conferences on specialist topics. The main step, however, will be a wide extension of existing co-operation on collective bargaining and workplace representation.

The unions will endeavour to support local negotiators with just one full-time official, chosen from either union according to circumstances.

### Today's business

CONGRESS will open this morning to receive the report of the general purposes committee, which includes proposals under which the EEPTU electricians' union could be readmitted.

This afternoon, Emilio Gabaglio, general secretary of the European TUC, will address delegates.

Congress will then debate the future of the TUC, and proposals by the government for new laws affecting rights to trade union membership and blocking collection of subscriptions by employers.

## Rhetoric drowns in sea of pragmatism

### THE FUTURE

YEAR after year, trade union leaders talk about the importance of the annual Trades Union Congress, and every year the annual beer and sandwiches bash becomes more of a sideshow to national life (Ross Tieman writes).

This year, though, things are different. After the Labour party's fourth consecutive general election defeat, trade union leaders have put the TUC on trial for its life.

Industrial unions have learned to live with Conservative governments. They have responded to the disciplines of the market place and have even adopted some modern management techniques. Now, they say, the TUC must do the same. If it does not, they will take away their money and do the TUC's work themselves.

Congress will still look and sound the same, of course. The elaborate painted plaster interior of Blackpool's Winter Gardens will echo to rousing rhetoric. But the voices of pragmatism will hold sway.

In the Imperial Hotel on Blackpool's seafront yesterday, John Edmonds, leader of the GMB general union, set out his vision of the TUC's

future. By the end of the decade, he said, the trade union movement would be dominated by three or four super-unions. The TUC would no longer need a string of industry committees to find common cause among rival unions. Nor would it be needed to lobby governments. A super-union boss would have enough clout to talk direct to those he, or she, wanted to influence.

The new TUC, Mr Edmonds said, must learn to dance to Euro-pop. Congress could still find a useful role for itself, doing those things that even super-unions could not manage, including being taken seriously by Brussels bureaucrats.

It is a far cry from the rhetoric of class conflict that has dominated TUC-speak for more than a century. However, 13 years of Conservatism have put the industrial unions back in the vanguard of capitalism. They have learnt the lessons of markets and competition and efficiency, and learnt them well.

Now it is the turn of the TUC.

"You'll never know until you've tried it"

**JAMESON** The Spirit of Ireland



# Growth of nationalism and far-right violence threaten to block Maastricht march to unity

## Germany's divided mind conjures up demons of Nazism



Hitler: casting spell on a new generation

THE Hitler salutes and fire-bombs of Eisenhüttenstadt have raised real fears in Poland, just across the River Oder. The Poles are not alone. Germany's many neighbours are wondering whether they are witnessing a film clip of the 1930s or a 1990s video.

The Central Europeans were the first casualties of Germany's xenophobic nationalism in the 1930s, and since so many of the new democracies have based their idea of independence on pre-war traditions there is a natural anxiety about a rebirth of Germany's past.

The French, in the run-up to the Maastricht referendum on September 20, are asking a similar question. Without the anchor of Maastricht, will Germany turn inwards, rejecting the European option in favour of a nationalist vision? Indeed, does Germany still have that choice?

East and West alike, with an eye on history, have misunderstood the meaning of unification, Roger Boyes, East Europe correspondent, writes

When Germany rushed into unity in 1989-90, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, then foreign minister, promised that there would be a European Germany, not a German Europe. That is what everybody wanted to hear: Germany, the most powerful state in Europe, would be kept in harness. Every early step towards West European integration — from the Coal and Steel Community in 1951 — had been devised as a means of safely channelling German economic and political power.

Unfortunately it seems that the European idea of the 1950s — despite its bureaucratic refinement over the

decades and the dream of a single Europe — cannot really cope with the problem of German unification. The sheer physical energy involved in absorbing East Germany has changed the very nature of the republic. Germany has become a different country, not nicer or nastier, but fundamentally different. As a result, the European idea, which was at the centre of the federal republic, is on the ebb and the nationalist is on the rise.

Germany's neighbours, accustomed to a docile, "we'll pick up the bill" partner, now feel cheated. So do their leaders. President Mitterrand, like all postwar French lead-

ers, has assumed a personal, if rather patronising, relationship with the German chancellor. The message was plain: if the political elites of Bonn and Paris shared the same values and a similar understanding of Europe's future, then historical frictions could be overcome.

But Helmut Kohl's bid last week to influence the French debate on Maastricht merely underlined the frailty of this particular personal partnership: the chancellor, losing grip on his government at home, was seen trying to shore up his debilitated French counterpart. Both men appeared somewhat out of touch with the real currents at home.

The British, too, are uneasy with the swift shift in the status of Germany. British citizens are starting to grasp how dependent they are on the Bundesbank and Germany's internal problems.

It would be wrong, though, to assume a spectrum that runs at one end from a newly assertive Germany in foreign policy (early recognition of Croatia) and the economy (those Bundesbank bullies) to teenagers giving Hitler salutes. The rise of the radical right is not confined to Germany. The French have their National Front, the Austrians their Freedom Party; it is part of a Europe-wide search for national identity at a time when frontiers are being blurred and the economic future looks bleak.

Wilhelm Heitmeyer, a German expert on right-wing extremism, suggests that, at a time of economic and social insecurity, young people are left "with only one certainty — the certainty of being German". That certainty, in turn, gives direction and focus to the violence of groups, frustrated by high unemployment.

Part of the problem, then, is to dismantle popular myths about Germany, to shrug off the idea that an assertive German is only a step away from putting on a Nazi uniform. There is an underlying prejudice, among western and eastern neighbours, that as soon as the Germans come together in one state they reach for their uniforms and set about invading countries. But this is a type of racism, and should be dismissed from political debate. Germany is not threatening its eastern borders, continues to play an extremely useful part in Nato and the European Community, has developed sound democratic institutions with remarkable speed, and has withstood various tests, including urban terrorism in the 1970s.

But Germany has been misleading its neighbours. Herr Kohl had given the impression that unification

would merely be a digestion problem. In fact, it involves a surgical operation, akin to a brain transplant. The Europeanised federal republic has had the strangest of post-totalitarian societies grafted upon it. Colonial solutions — exporting western governors, codes of law and privatisers to the east — may help modernise eastern Germany, but in fact compound the basic psychological problems. The federal republic thoroughly and sometimes painfully processed its wartime past; the east Germans have never made such a passage.

As a result, the two lobes of the German brain are functioning quite differently on the question of national identity. Integrating the two Germans will be a long, gruelling process. Germany's neighbours would do well to be patient and not be alarmed about the firebombs in the east.

## Bonn urges EC to help stem flow of refugees

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

AS THE violent attacks on foreigners continued in Germany over the weekend, politicians called for help from Brussels to stem the flow of refugees into the European Community.

Figures show that last year refugees cost the German taxpayer 15 billion marks (£5.35 billion). This bill will be far higher this year because 274,000 have arrived already, 20,000 more than last year. The expense is particularly

### GERMANY

resented in the east, where economic recovery relies on government investment.

The federal office for the recognition of refugees has also revealed that, of the 107,000 applicants who have been refused permission to stay this year, 65,000 have used other legal means of staying, while a further 21,500 have defied the law and stayed on in hiding.

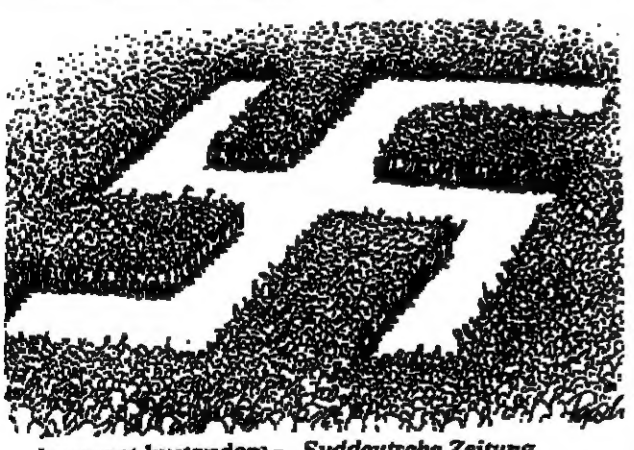
Against this background, violence flared all over the country throughout the weekend. Police were stretched to the limit to guard asylum seekers, particularly in the former communist east. At Eisenhüttenstadt, near the Polish border, where unemployment is nearly 50 per cent, drunken rowdies repeatedly

attacked and tried to set fire to the asylum centre.

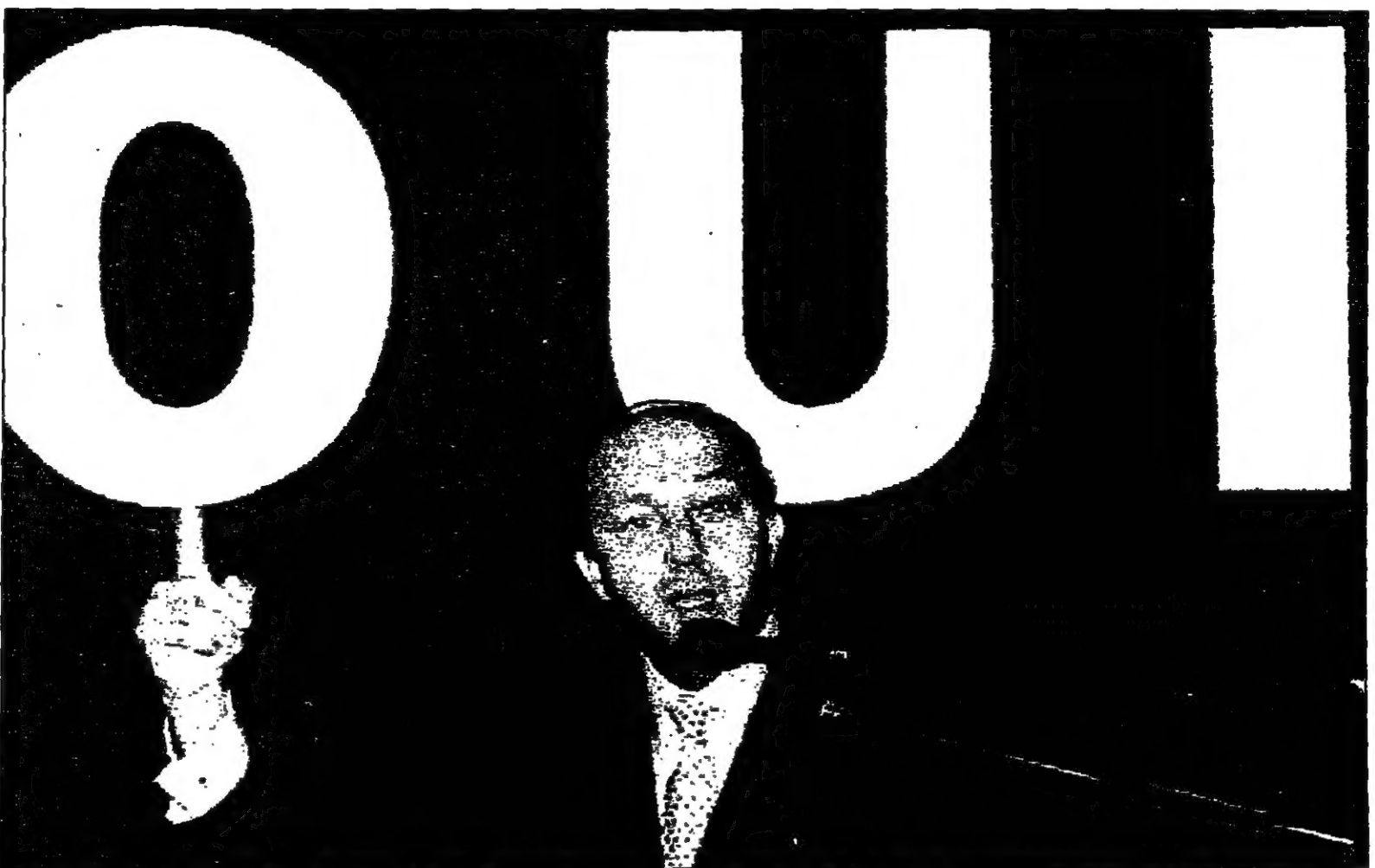
Police battled with youths at more than 15 other towns in the east, including east Berlin, as they tried to wreck the buildings used to house the refugees, who are continuing to pour into the country at more than 1,100 a day. There was also trouble at places in the west, including Hamminkeln, where 20 skinheads robbed and beat up a refugee from the Yugoslav civil war, injuring him so severely that his life was in danger.

Helmut Schmidt, the last Social Democrat chancellor, gave a warning in *Bild* that "we Germans are still a people in danger (of fascist rule)". He blamed Helmut Kohl, the chancellor, for lack of leadership. "We still do not have a worldwide depression as we had in 1931-32, but we do find ourselves in really bad shape... One of the most important factors for the Nazis coming to power in 1933 was mass unemployment and the utter hopelessness of the people... No nation in the world would stand for half a million foreigners coming in as they are doing here, foreigners who do not speak German."

Other politicians called for the EC to agree a policy to limit the refugees able to enter the Community.



Innocent bystanders — *Süddeutsche Zeitung*



Ayes ahead: Laurent Fabius, the French Socialist party's secretary-general, urges a 'Yes' vote at a pro-Maastricht rally in Lille yesterday

## Le Pen cries treason as 'Yes' hopes rise

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

WITH the French vote on the Maastricht treaty still two weeks away, politicians yesterday were squabbling over who should take the credit for pushing the electorate back into line as another poll confirmed a swing behind "Yes" in the referendum.

The political classes duelled via television over the meaning of an Ipsos poll which showed 56 per cent in favour and 44 per cent against the treaty, a three-point rise since the last poll by the company on Wednesday. All agreed, however, that complacency could endanger a "Yes" vote in the "Mitterrandum".

For the Socialists, the performance of President Mitterrand on television last Thursday had shocked the sceptics back into favour. "We got a bit of a scare," said Laurent Fabius, the Socialist leader, referring to the psychodrama which hit the country when the polls showed the "No" campaign gaining in the last week of the summer

holidays. "The French are coming to understand the stakes and M. Mitterrand's address was decisive," he said.

Nonsense, said Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the fervently pro-Maastricht leader of the UDF opposition group, who dreams of winning back the presidency he lost to M. Mitterrand in 1981. The swing back towards the "Yes" side started before the Mitterrand broadcast. M. Mitterrand had only managed to swing a few

undecided voters and he had also got some points of the treaty wrong, said M. Giscard, who argues that the less the country sees of its unpopular president, the bigger will be the vote for Maastricht.

M. Giscard warned the government against demonising the Germans as a weapon to frighten the French people into producing a big "Yes" vote. "This is a grave error.

These statements are excessive and can do us great harm," he said.

In a similar vein, two leading Gaullists, Philippe Séguin and Charles Pasqua, published "open letters to Europeans" today in the *Financial Times* and the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, saying that their opposition to Maastricht was not aimed at isolating a nationalistic France from its neighbours.

At Rheims, Jean-Marie Le Pen led some 2,000 supporters of his far-right National Front in a "rally for a Christian France" that forced the first peacetime cancellation of Mass at the cathedral since the Middle Ages. Riot police sealed off the cathedral to prevent M. Le Pen holding his rally on the steps. He called for "judgment and punishment" of French politicians who had betrayed the country by approving the Maastricht treaty. "French men and women, our native land is in danger," he said.

"Rise up and kick out the accomplices of treason." While the government and the "Yes" leaders from the opposition have joined in softening their rhetoric over the past week, the message has not been heeded by Elisabeth Guigou, the minister for European affairs. Sounding like an angry headmistress, she warned voters that they would only be punishing themselves if they rejected the treaty.

France has begun to show symptoms of poll fatigue. Pundits yesterday studied the latest "Top barometer", a monthly feature in which the *Ilof* company ranks the 50 most popular personalities. Why, wondered the experts, did the Abbé Pierre, the octogenarian campaigner for the homeless, leap back into top place, pushing out the usual occupant, Commander Cousteau?

"France has truly entered the storm zone," said the *Journal du Dimanche*, which publishes the poll. "The referendum campaign is revealing all the

anxieties and hopes of the French." M. Mitterrand, slipped from 30th to 34th place, well behind a list of actors, pop singers and television presenters. As a comfort for the president, Bernard Kouchner, his glamorous minister for health and humanitarian action, was promoted from eighth to third place.

Polling experts said that they could tell which way a citizen would vote by their pronunciation. If they said "Maastricht" a soft sound in French, they were in favour, but if they called it "Maastrick", with the harsher ending, they were against. M. Mitterrand and most of his government use the former; while the opponents almost all use the latter.

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## Legend of Jewish plot is revived

FROM ERNEST BECK IN BUDAPEST

THE Hungarian government, eager to maintain the country's status as Eastern Europe's most stable nation, is trying to control the damage following an upsurge in anti-Semitic and nationalist rhetoric from the far-right wing of the ruling party, the Democratic Forum.

With right-wing violence sweeping eastern Germany, there are growing fears that an extremist revival could erupt here, splitting the party and

### HUNGARY

toppling the fragile centre-right coalition government of József Antall, the prime minister. The latest populist outburst was penned in the party newspaper by István Csűrös, vice-president of the Forum, and amounted to a declaration of war against the moderates by the acerbic playwright turned politician.

In a lengthy tirade invoking the neo-Nazi ideology of a worldwide Jewish financial conspiracy, he blamed Hungary's problems on international bankers and the remnants of "Jewish hegemony", spoke of the chances for a "Magyar Lebensraum" to recover territory lost after the first world war, and railed against "genetically impure" families responsible for ruining Hungarian society.

According to Mr Csűrös, President Göncz is under the thumb of liberals in New York and Tel Aviv because he has refused Mr Antall's demand to sack the directors of state radio and television, who the government believes are in the opposition camp. Yet Mr Antall himself did not escape scorn. The prime minister, who is undergoing treatment for cancer, was labelled a "sick man" who should name his successor now to thwart a communist coup.

Although recent polls show that most Hungarians reject right-wing extremism, Mr Csűrös is regarded as the standard-bearer of discontent among Hungary's angry and disenfranchised new poor. As their living standards decline daily, they see former communists reborn as investment bankers and managers of state companies pocketing profits from lucrative foreign buy-outs. With the economy mired in recession and the number of unemployed set to reach one million by the end of the year, the historic scapegoat of a Jewish-communist plot could find a following among those on the sidelines of the new market economy.

Laszlo Balazs, the government spokesman, said: "Most of the article was inspired by the frustration of people who think we are soft on communism. They want to see justice done to the smiling faces of former party bosses." He added that about half the Forum members support the right.

The first fall-out from the call to arms has already been felt. A memorial to the 1956 uprising was daubed with a Jewish star. There has been a spate of attacks by skinhead gangs on foreign students.

So far Mr Antall has stopped short of the detailed condemnation demanded by the opposition. In a lame speech to parliament, he vaguely distanced himself from unspecified "mistaken conclusions". But to shore up party unity he described Mr Csűrös's article as his "private opinion".

## Arrest of Mafia leader boosts Rome coalition

FROM JOHN PHILLIPS IN ROME

### ITALY

ITALIAN police yesterday arrested Giuseppe Madonia, the man reputed to be the second-in-command in the Sicilian Mafia, giving a much needed boost to the government of Giuliano Amato. Signor Madonia, 45, offered no resistance when he was captured while being driven by his brother-in-law to a villa where he was living in Longara, in Viterbo province.

"My compliments," police quoted him as saying as they put on handcuffs, "this is the work of professionals." The Cosa Nostra boss had been on the run for nearly ten years and he is believed to have ordered the assassinations of Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino, Italy's two foremost anti-Mafia judges, on May 23 and July 19. He had moved to northern Italy two months ago from Sicily as investigators closed in on him using information from gangsters turned informers. His capture brought cheer

to Signor Amato's administration, which has been looking increasingly shaky because of pressure on the Italian lira that an interest rate rise on Friday did little to assuage. Financial experts drew comfort over the weekend from a promise of support for the lira made by European Community finance ministers. But Italy's capacity to bring down its budget deficit in line with EC requirements remains in question.

Signor Amato's image also has suffered recently from his Socialist Party's involvement in the corruption scandal being exposed by magistrates in Milan. Divisions among the Socialists deepened over the weekend as Claudio Martelli, the justice minister, distanced himself publicly from an attack by Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, on the Milan judges carrying out

the investigation. In addition, authorities are becoming concerned by persistent attacks on immigrants by extreme-right youths in Rome.

Several other people were arrested with Signor Madonia. The raid climaxed eight months of police shadowing members of his entourage and family. Details of their identity were not immediately disclosed. Nicola Mancino, the interior minister, congratulated Vincenzo Parisi, the national police commander, on the "brilliant operation".

Police said Signor Madonia seemed surprised by his capture. He was unarmed and the villa where he was staying lacked such precautions as bullet-proof windows, blast-proof doors and guard dogs. Signor Madonia is believed to be the right-hand man in the Cupola (Dome), the ruling commission of the Sicilian Mafia headed by Salvatore Riina, who has been on the run for 25 years.

## Russian army evokes Borodino glory

FROM CHRISTOPHER BOIAN IN MOSCOW



Beaten invader: the defeat of Napoleon by the army is being used for present-day parallels

THE Russian army marked today's anniversary of the Battle of Borodino against Napoleon by appealing at the weekend for all Russians to "protect the fatherland" during the current hard times, as their ancestors did 180 years ago.

"Recalling the Battle of Borodino is perhaps more important for us today than ever," said the headline in *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the armed forces daily. "It is important for everyone who loves his country and now suffers for the destiny of the fatherland. If we were victorious then, when the enemy was in the heart of Russia, then we can overcome now," the paper said.

The article, strongly nationalistic in tone, also drew parallels between Russia's capability of defending itself militarily against Napoleon and Hitler's armies and stated that "these glorious exploits... prove that our people are capable of

enduring the most difficult tests".

The Russian army, led in 1812 by General Mikhail Kutuzov, suffered appalling losses of between 30,000 and 50,000 men during the Battle of Borodino. Napoleon's army also lost tens of thousands of men and both sides claimed victory.

French diplomats organised a ceremony at the village of Shevardino, west of Moscow, to commemorate Russian soldiers killed in the battle. The ceremony was expected to be addressed by military leaders and to be attended by Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna, the head of the Russian imperial family. Members of military history clubs from Russia, the US and France, in uniforms of the era, were re-enacting episodes of the battle where it took place in a field about 75 miles south-west of Moscow. (AFP)

L&T section, page 4



## Hurd issues warning against the lure of armed intervention

DOUGLAS Hurd, the foreign secretary, has underlined the reasons why Britain and its European partners have refrained from intervening with military force in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

He gave a warning against the impulse "to do something" and said he put his faith in diplomatic pressure.

Speaking over the weekend, Mr Hurd said the world was "experimenting fast" with new ways of averting old disasters. But the concept of "benevolent international interventionism" was not one to pursue without serious thought.

"For Britain, as for others, it would involve a restructuring of armed forces so that they were able to take a full part in the growing number of peace-making and peacekeeping exercises of the United Nations." A "massive increase" in funds for the UN would also be required. "As the secretary-general (Boutros Boutros Ghali) is well aware, there is a strong tendency to call the tune without paying the piper or providing the pipe," he told constituents in Charlbury.

In a separate statement on the government's position on the former Yugoslavia, given in a letter to a Muslim conference in London, Mr Hurd said: "Neither Britain, nor the European Community, nor the UN can impose peace from outside. (Although) had there been the prospect of ending the conflict

British forces would need restructuring to help with all UN missions, writes Michael Evans

through a few days of military intervention, there would have been a strong case for this. There was no such prospect in this terrain or in such a complex situation."

He said armed intervention could not force people to live together, nor could air power deal effectively with mortars and hand-held missile launchers. "We have never believed that British forces should be committed to try and win a war for one side or another," the foreign secretary said. "Once committed, their objectives on the ground would be unclear and we could not know when they would come home."

In his speech to his constituents, Mr Hurd said the spotlight was on Bosnia because the television cameras were there. But they were absent in other parts of the world where people were also dying in civil wars, such as Afghanistan, the Transcaucasus, Nagorno-Karabakh and Georgia, "becoming another Balkans".

Television and the press had illuminated vividly "one part

of one, or perhaps two, of the tragedies current in the world at any time". The way to deal with these separate conflicts was through diplomacy, he said. But diplomacy was unfashionable. "It lacks news, glamour, involves compromise, takes time". The verdict of *The Times* on last month's London conference on Yugoslavia was "precarious progress", he said. "It was a fair verdict. It calls for perseverance, not despair."

● **Castelgandolfo:** The Pope said here yesterday that the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina brought to mind the second world war.

The Polish-born pontiff, who has called repeatedly for an end to fighting in Bosnia, spoke in his weekly *Angelus* of the eloquent and tragic images broadcast from the region. "Such images recall and bring to life the memory of the second world war which 53 years ago, at the beginning of September, struck Europe and the world."

"Old wounds are reopening and are being added to, despite the numerous initiatives taken by the international community to re-establish peace," he said. "From past and present tragedies mankind learns to combat selfishness, hate and violence with harmony and dear fraternity," the Pope added. (Reuters)

Owen ultimatum, page 1  
Leading article, page 13



Running scared: a woman clutching her child as she runs past a junction near the river in old Sarajevo. Mortar shells destroyed a lorry at a United Nations supply warehouse in the Bosnian capital yesterday and on

Sunday. UN officials said it appeared the relief effort was being deliberately targeted. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees said 15 rounds of sniper fire had been directed at the store on Saturday.

## Timisoara thrives on black market shopping by Serbs

FROM TIM JUDAH IN TIMISOARA

BRAVING driving rain, Romanians and Serbs sloshed through the mud with plastic bags on their heads, sucking vigorously on rubber tubes. On crowded buses Serbs crammed themselves between boxes of washing powder and toilet bowls while Romanians queued all night to cross the border to sell their tank loads of petrol.

"Embargo?" scoffed one Romanian black marketer. "Yeah, up there," he said pointing heavenwards. "Do you want the petrol or not?"

Timisoara caught the imagination of the world when it sparked the revolution of 1989. It is now the centre of a shopping revolution. According to Yugoslav customs officials 20,000 people crossed the Vatin frontier on Saturday, they were Serbs going on shopping sprees to Timisoara and Romanians returning after a profitable few minutes in Yugoslav selling petrol.

Romanian customs officials claim that none of this constitutes sanctions busting of the United Nations embargo against Serbia. They say that Romanians are free to come and go at will, although they may not take out more than one full tank of petrol. Visitors to Timisoara ("tourists") are also free to buy whatever they want for their own personal use. Sacks of confiscated washing powder bear testimony to the shoppers who failed to convince the customs men that they had a lot of laundry.

Lugging a suitcase full of cigarettes, cottonwool, shampoo, mascara and powder compacts Maja, aged 24, from Belgrade said: "This is great. I couldn't have bought the half of this for the money back home."

As shopped-out Serbs clambered wearily back on board their buses she said: "Actually I'm embarrassed. We used to go to Trieste to buy things, then it was Poland and Hungary. Now Romania."

Except for petrol Timisoara's Serbian shoppers say that there is nothing they cannot buy at home but that Romanian prices are way lower, often by as much as half. While the petrol deals are conducted in hard currency, day shoppers need Romanian lei which are bought with hard earned German marks and dollars.

Money changers spin their arms frantically as Yugoslav cars drive past but their noses

flour are still difficult to buy or very expensive. However, along with potatoes, they are the commodities Romanians buy in Serbia after selling their petrol, leaving themselves just enough to scrape home with.

The queue waiting to leave Romania is a mile long on Friday night and Saturday. But for the long-suffering Romanian a night in the car can be worth a month's salary. Many don't even need to cross into Yugoslavia. Serbs wielding rubber tubing cruise in no-man's-land, deals are struck and canisters are produced.

The Serbian dealers come from the nearby town of Vrsac and beyond. BMWs with boots barely tied down for the barrel of petrol in the back shoot home to Belgrade. Small vans laden with a day's purchases from scores of Romanians creak down further south to the where the profit margins grow.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Autobahn crash kills 21 tourists

Stuttgart: Twenty-one tourists were killed and 30 hurt when a coach hit a car and turned over on a German motorway near Donau-Eschingen in the Black Forest. Rescuers cut open the roof to reach the victims.

Motorway officials said the bus, from the east German town of Werda, collided with the car soon after joining the A864 motorway at the Bad Duerrenheim intersection. (Reuters)

#### Nabiyev deal

Dushanbe: Supporters and opponents of President Nabiyev are nearing an agreement that would transfer his powers to a ruling committee, parliamentary sources said. Mr Nabiyev has been in hiding since Monday. (AP)

#### Deaths claim

Harare: After ten years of denial the government admitted responsibility for atrocities committed by the army's notorious Fifth Brigade in the western provinces of Matabeleland in the early 1980s. At least 1,000 civilians were executed.

#### Aid promised

Khartoum: Sudan is to send 600 tonnes of food and 300 tonnes of medical aid and clothing to Somalia. Hundreds of thousands of people in southern Sudan are also at risk of starvation. (AFP)

Letters, page 13

#### Debate grows

Madrid: Plans to further liberalise the abortion laws in Spain promise to become an election issue after broadsides fired at the weekend by the Roman Catholic church and opposition parties.

#### Lebanese vote

Aita Jebel: Voters crowded polling stations in south Lebanon amid tight security during the final stage of the first parliamentary elections in 20 years. Troops patrolled the main cities. (AP)

## Belgrade criticises summit

FROM REUTERS IN JAKARTA

YUGOSLAVIA criticised non-aligned states yesterday for their declaration condemning Serbs over "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia, saying that they had not examined all the facts. Belgrade's delegation said that a few countries had forced "one-sided changes" in the document finalised at the end of the tenth Non-Aligned Movement summit.

After last-minute discussions, Islamic states led by Malaysia and Iran won their battle to condemn Serbs by name for atrocities against Muslims and others in the breakaway Yugoslav republic.

The summit's final political document "strongly condemned the obnoxious policy of ethnic cleansing by Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina." But Yugoslav officials — now made up only of Serbia and Montenegro — said the document had been revised at the eleventh hour by a few countries without the consent of others.

The final message from the summit called for the establishment of a new world order based on peace, security and economic and social justice.

"The Jakarta Message", agreed by all heads of state or government as a general policy document following the summit, said that the new order should be "firmly rooted in the rule of law" and the United Nations Charter. The document also recommended a quick resolution of the Uruguay round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.



stick skywards in disgust if the word "dinar" is ventured.

"After the revolution it was the Romanians who came to Yugoslavia to buy things, now it's the other way around," said Milan Nikolic, a Serbian coach driver. "I bought salamis, pencils and notebooks," said Gordana, a student who, like the rest of her Belgrade party, had slept the night on their creaky old bus.

Timisoara buses. Shops are piled high with German beer, cheap Cola drinks, Egyptian cotton wool, coffee and cheap electrical goods. More basic items such as sugar and

## Sarajevo Jews show solidarity with beleaguered Muslims

FROM JOHN FULLERTON IN SARAJEVO

BOSNIA'S tiny Jewish community has thrown its weight behind Muslims in their struggle for independence. "In this land we live all together — the Muslim, the Jew, the Croat and the Serb. We are friends and brothers and we have lived here for 500 years," said

Cahbi David, vice-president of the local Jewish-run Benevolent Society. Sitting in the battered, rubble-strewn Jewish centre in the medieval part of Sarajevo, the old man speaks an ancient form of Spanish brought by the Sephardi Jews expelled from Roman Catholic Spain in 1492. Nobody seems quite sure how many members of the community remain in the Bosnian capital after five months of bloodshed but Mr David said there were about 900, some 300 families. Most of the elderly and very young had left, for

Israel, western Europe and other towns in what was Yugoslavia.

"Our people support the war because the Muslims are going through today what the Jews suffered under fascism in the second world war. There used to be 14,000 Jews in Sarajevo, but many went to the concentration camps. Nowadays it's the Muslims who are in Serb detention centres and suffering from 'ethnic cleansing'."

Alma Sofic, 31, a community leader, said that Muslims had protected Jews during the Nazi occupation. She said that her grandmother was a Jew, her grandfather a Muslim. "My Muslim relatives rallied around to protect my grandmother and her relatives to prevent them going to the camps," she said.

Papo Predrag, 44, an official at the cultural centre

and synagogue, said that the Holocaust was never far from his mind. "On my father's side alone, 56 relatives went to the death camps, dragged there by German and Italian fascists. Nobody came back," he said.

"My father is a Jew, my mother a Muslim. So you tell me, what am I and my brother? Bosnians. But to tell the truth, I'm an atheist. We have many mixed marriages — among Jews, Orthodox Serbs, Catholics and Muslims."

Was Muslim fundamentalism a threat to the Jews' survival in Bosnia? "No," Mr David said. "It is something that the West talks about a lot but we don't know of it here. Before the second world war there was no anti-Semitic feeling by the people. Only governments make anti-Semitic hatred." (Reuters)

His idea of a market quotation is an interview with the CEO.



TIME  
INTERNATIONAL

THE WORLD'S NEWSMAGAZINE



# Army of women overwhelm a Republican streetfighter



Specter: well-oiled political machine

IN Pennsylvania tempers are flaring in a ferocious electoral contest between a Republican male senator and his female Democrat challenger.

The White House is watching the Pennsylvania race between Senator Arlen Specter and Lynn Yeakel closely, hoping it will provide clues to how President Bush can counter the loss of national support for him from women.

Pennsylvania is no stranger to tough election battles and reveals in watching its candidates fight like tigers. But what is happening in Pennsylvania now is seen by some as political character assassination. David Buffington, the editor of a non-partisan political weekly, the *Pennsylvania Report*, admits there is something disarming about seeing Senator Specter, 62, being tarred with the "anti-woman" brush.

Mrs Yeakel's campaign is

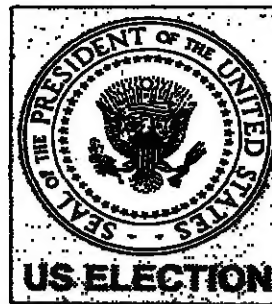
Last year's accusations against Judge Clarence Thomas of sexual harassment are being used in Pennsylvania's Senate race, Jamie Dettmer writes

fired by a self-righteous desire to "get Specter". It is staffed and backed by a legion of women who want the Republican senator's scalp as a way of confirming that 1992 is the Year of the Woman in American politics. The narrow focus of the campaign has upset some black women's groups in the state, who believe that Mr Specter's strong record on human rights has not received the recognition it deserves.

The Yeakel-Specter clash is a result of last autumn's infamous Senate judiciary hearing into whether Clarence Thomas should join the bench of the US Supreme Court. The sight of an all-male Senate commit-

tee confirming the conservative judge to a Supreme Court post, in spite of the allegation of sexual harassment levelled against him by a law professor, enraged not only feminists. With feelings against incumbent politicians already running high, the Thomas case gave female politicians in several states a tremendous boost in their efforts to challenge sitting congressmen.

Mr Specter, a former criminal prosecutor, led the interrogation of Anita Hill, Judge Thomas's accuser. It is not uncommon in Pennsylvania to hear women speaking about Mr Specter as though it was he who was alleged to



have committed sexual harassment. The line of attack on Senator Specter as "anti-woman" is rather unfair: he has a strong record in the Senate on women's issues and is for abortion rights. Mrs Yeakel's campaign is continuing to capitalise on the outrage over the Thomas hearing. The television advertising during the Democrats' Senate primary last spring pictured Mr Specter question-

ing Dr Hill. "Did this make you as angry as it made me?" Mrs Yeakel, unknown as a politician at that stage, asked in the adverts. The answer that came thundering back, particularly from women, was: Yes. A poll published shortly after the primary in May showed Mrs Yeakel was level-pegging with Mr Specter.

It is an intriguing battle, pitching a political streetfighter with the well-oiled machine of the incumbent against a novice. The feisty, feminine Mrs Yeakel is claiming the mantle of outsider in the race: her family background, however, was affluent and establishment. She attended a private school and a private university.

Senator Specter has not always been an East Coast insider, socialising at the White House. His father, a Polish immigrant, scratched a living as a pedlar and junk

dealer. By dint of hard work, Senator Specter reached university and eventually went to Yale law school. As a Jew, he did not find it easy to find employment in top Philadelphia law firms.

Mrs Yeakel's confidence is running high. She has rebuffed offers for help from several senior Pennsylvania Democrats, telling them that she will be the next Pennsylvania senator. "She may well be right," says Mr Buffington. "The anger over the Thomas hearings and the general anti-incumbent feelings in the state could well give her victory despite the campaign gaffes she is making."

Neither side is pulling any punches. Despite hard-hitting Republican attacks, Senator Specter is still struggling. Although he had a reputation in the Senate as a prickly defender of Pennsylvania, he is not a beloved figure in the state.



Yeakel: depicts herself as the outsider

## Key suburban voters desert in droves to leave Bush trailing

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Bush's re-election campaign suffered a serious setback yesterday when an opinion poll indicated that Bill Clinton, his Democrat rival, is winning the battle for the hearts and minds of voters in the suburbs.

According to the survey published in *Time* magazine yesterday, suburban voters in five battleground states, New Jersey, Georgia, Ohio, Missouri and California, are now deserting the Republicans. All five backed Mr Bush in 1988.

The results, following so closely on last week's dismal factory employment figures, provides evidence of the scale of the uphill struggle Mr Bush faces in his efforts to secure an additional term in the White House. Traditionally, the Republicans do well in the suburbs. One senior Republican adviser told *Time* yesterday: "If this keeps up, it may be too late."

In four suburbs, Mr Clinton, the governor of Arkansas, is enjoying significant leads. In California's Contra Costa County, which is heavily populated with the kind of blue-collar workers who turned out heavily for Ronald Reagan, the Democrat governor is leading by a daunting 28 per cent. In 1988, President Bush won Middlesex County, New Jersey, by a 10 per cent margin. Now the Democrats are ahead by 13 per cent.

The news for the Republicans from St Louis County, Missouri, where defence industries are being hit by cuts in the Pentagon's budget, and De Kalb County, Georgia, is equally as bad. Only in Ohio's Montgomery County is Mr Bush holding his own in a dead heat with Mr Clinton.

In five of the past six elections, Republicans won the White House because they could offset the backing the

Democrats got from voters in the cities with the disproportionate support they managed to gain in the suburbs. Richard Nixon and Mr Reagan dug deep in the suburbs and put together an electoral coalition of blue-collar workers, right-wing Republicans, conservative Democrats and independents.

President Bush found it harder in 1988 to keep the Republicans' suburban coalition together. Blue-collar workers were put off by his patrician background. But he managed to hold on to the suburbs through the votes of young, upwardly mobile independents, who tend to be moderate on social issues such as abortion but conservative on economic matters. It is this group, possibly put off by the right-wing agenda at the Republicans' Houston convention and worried by America's continuing economic problems, who are now deserting in large numbers.

"The people in the suburbs have been hammered by the recession," said Mark Baldasare, a sociology professor at the University of California. "They're blaming Bush for not keeping the economy going smoothly and providing jobs."

● New York American wheat farmers will find the \$1 billion (£502 million) in promised export subsidies offset by reductions in domestic programmes normally used to help them. The *New York Times* reported yesterday. It said no extra money would be needed for the farm aid plan announced by Mr Bush on Wednesday.

The newspaper said the subsidies "merely reshuffle existing funds" and that the plan's largest would in practice be far less than the impression created by Mr Bush. He announced that 38 nations would be given the chance to buy up to 30 million tonnes of American wheat through the export enhancement programme.

About 80 per cent of American wheat is typically sold under government subsidies, but the offers are generally made throughout the year instead of in one lump sum. Neither the agriculture department nor the White House has said how the government would pay for the subsidies. (Reuters)

Hope without glory, page 12



At the sharp end: a worried-looking President Bush ducks to avoid being hit by the spoke of an umbrella held by his wife, Barbara, at a rain-soaked campaign stop in Asheville, North Carolina, at the weekend

## Allied warplanes cut back flights over southern Iraq

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

AMERICAN warplanes have scaled down their operation to enforce a ban on Iraqi aircraft flying over southern Iraq because President Saddam Hussein's forces are lying low, according to an American officer yesterday.

"We've reduced [the flights] somewhat just because there's been no significant reaction on the other side," Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Chris Weber said in Manama, Bahrain, as the allied "Operation Southern Watch" entered its tenth day.

In Iraq, a high-ranking official said that his country sought to avoid a military confrontation, bearing out previous reports that Baghdad had ordered its pilots to stay out of the no-fly zone.

Lt Col Weber gave no solid figures, but a US military source said American jets from the aircraft carrier, *Independence*, and bases in Saudi Arabia were flying only 50 to 60 missions daily. The Pentagon said there were more than 600 sorties in the first five days after the United States, Britain and France launched the operation on August 27 to protect Shia Muslims from Iraqi attacks.

American officials had said that they would reduce air patrols once Iraq slowed down its military activity in the region. Although there have been no reports of Iraqi civilian or military aircraft violating the flight ban south of the 32nd parallel, a British military source in Saudi Arabia said Iraqi radars have been tracking allied planes. However, they have not "locked on" to them, which would be seen as an attempt to shoot down the aircraft. Despite Iraq's apparent compliance with allied rules governing the no-fly

zone, allied pilots remained alert to danger.

"It's routine, but it's not boring," the British source said, describing missions by RAF Tornado pilots. "You can't allow complacency to creep in. He [Saddam] is unpredictable, isn't he?"

Iraq has returned to Kuwait 98 lorries of medical equipment stolen from Kuwait, including two of the incubators that have become a symbol of Iraqi brutality. During the Gulf war, there were reports that Iraqis tipped babies out of hospital incubators.

The returned incubators, made by the Pennsylvania company Narco, were damaged beyond repair, as were eight ambulances and tonnes of blood-testing, dental, ophthalmic and other equipment recovered under the United Nations ceasefire terms.

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## Kennedy book to be published

An unflattering book about Senator Edward Kennedy by a former aide, Richard Burke, reportedly cancelled by one publishing house for legal reasons, will be published by St Martin's Press this autumn.

Its chairman, Tom McCormack, said St Martin's is publishing the book because he wants Americans to know "the people who are running things... are people who not only put their trousers on one leg at a time but they put them on backwards a lot."

The Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, will pay an official visit to Israel from September 15 to 17, the first senior Chinese leader to travel to the Jewish state since diplomatic ties were established this year. His trip is at the invitation of his Israeli opposite number, Shimon Peres. The two countries resumed relations in January during a visit to Peking by the then foreign minister, David Levy.

The deposed president of Bangladesh, Hussain Muhammad Ershad, has been charged with corruption in favouring a French loan over a Finnish grant for a rural telecommunications project, along with his former telecommunications minister, Kazi Feroze Rashid.

The widow of Michael Landon, the star of *Bonanza* and many other films, has obtained a restraining order to keep away Joan Hanna, her children's former nanny, alleging the woman threatened the family and demanded money. Ms Hanna, who worked for the Landon family for a year until being sacked, denied Mrs Landon's charges, calling them revenge for the former nanny's plans to expose Mr Landon as "an angel with very tarnished wings".

## Letter threatens Winnie's future

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

COPIES of an angry, four-page letter said to have been written by Winnie Mandela to her young lover have been circulated among South African newspapers on the eve of a top-level African National Congress meeting to consider her future.

The letter to Dali Mphahlele, a lawyer who was part of the defence team during Mrs Mandela's trial last year on kidnapping and assault charges and then joined the ANC's social welfare department under her, is written in clumsy English. It was claimed yesterday that extensive checks have established that it was written by Mrs Mandela, although it is signed only "It's me."

Mrs Mandela, 58, and Mr Mphahlele, 30, have denied the affair and Mr Mphahlele, who was dismissed from his ANC post after she resigned as head of its welfare department, has claimed that a cabal within the ANC leadership was trying to destroy her.

The letter was written in March a few weeks before Nelson Mandela announced that his marriage, which had survived 27 years of imprisonment, was over and that he and his wife were separating. The letter refers to Mr Mandela as "Tata", a family nickname, and says: "You are supposed to care so much for me that the fact that I haven't been speaking to Tata for five months now over you is no longer your concern."

It refers to Mr Mandela asking Ismael Ayob, the family solicitor, to check her bank account and accuses Mr Mphahlele of leaving her to overcome the problem of R160,000 (about £35,000) "drawn over a period for you". In May it was reported that the ANC was investigating charges worth R400,000 drawn while Mrs Mandela and Mr Mphahlele were running the welfare department.

The letter says: "I will never be used by you Dali for *ukufika kwakho* [South Sotho for philanthropy] and you use our things we acquired together for running around... at the slightest emotional excuse."

"You lie to me and suggest in order to preserve our relationship you have to have a relationship as a cover. I understand and know how difficult it was for me to accept that reality, but it eventually dawned on me that because I love you so much I had to agree with you even though I shuddered at the thought of you lying, or pretending to love this other woman."

● Ciskei protest: Thousands of demonstrators and the armed forces of the black homeland Ciskei will confront one another again today in what could turn into a bloody clash. (Michael Hamlyn writes)

The Xhosa-speaking homeland is ruled by a military strongman, Brigadier Cope Gqozo. The protesters are demanding the removal of the brigadier and the establishment of an interim government prior to Ciskei's reincorporation into South Africa. There was a similar protest last month.

## Castro blames Russia after work stops on nuclear power plant

FROM DAVID ADAMS IN MIAMI

PRESIDENT Castro of Cuba has announced the indefinite suspension of work on a £1 billion nuclear power plant, the most extravagant Soviet-subsidised development project on the island.

Delivering his annual state of the revolution address from the city of Cienfuegos, Dr Castro said it was a "bitter decision" based on Cuba by the failure of negotiations with the Russian government to continue the project. "To continue the work under new conditions proposed, and with such difficulties and obstacles, is impossible for our economy to bear," President Castro declared.

Although three-quarters of the plant had already been completed, work was halted last year. But some 225 former Soviet technicians apparently stayed on in Cuba waiting to see if new credits might be granted by Moscow. Only last week, Cuba announced that it was still discussing a contract with the German firm, Siemens, to install an automatic control system at the troubled plant.

Work on the Juraguá plant began in 1980, but its progress suffered long delays, raising accusations of incompetence and corruption. In June, President Castro's son, Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, was dismissed as head of Cuba's nuclear energy programme. Dr Castro said his son had been dismissed for "inefficiency", although rumours in Havana allege that it was his extravagant lifestyle that got him in trouble.

In his speech marking the Day of National Rebellion, when in 1953 Dr Castro and a small band of rebels began a six-year guerrilla war against the Batista regime, he concern-

trated on Cuba's mounting economic problems since the fall of communism in Eastern Europe.

President Castro said Cuba's foreign currency earnings have dropped from \$8.1 billion (£4 billion) in 1989 to \$2.2 billion (£1.1 billion) this year. The shortfall stems largely from the loss of subsidised prices that the Soviet Union used to pay for Cuban commodities. Breaking down dif-



Castro: sugar harvest lifts Cuban morale

ferent items, he said in sugar sales alone Cuba had lost \$2.4 billion, and up to \$30 million in sales of nickel.

But, he said, there was one piece of surprisingly good news. He said that the Cuban sugar harvest this year reached seven million tons, confounding Western economists who had predicted the lowest harvest in Cuban history of about six million tons. "And we haven't just produced it, we have sold it too," Dr Castro said, referring to the adjustment Cuba had to make in finding new markets for products formerly exported almost exclusively to the communist world.

## New Jersey vision draws pilgrim host

ON THE first Sunday of every month Joseph Januszkiewicz receives a vision of the Virgin Mary in his back garden — and his tiny home town of Marlboro, New Jersey, is invaded by a mighty host of pilgrims.

When the Virgin last appeared to him in August, more than 8,000 people flocked to Marlboro — the sick, the lame, the devout and the curious, as well as T-shirt salesmen ("Get your Lady of Light shirts here"), hot-dog vendors, TV camera-

The small town of Marlboro is attracting thousands after reports of backyard apparitions of the Virgin Mary. Ben Macintyre writes

men and extra police. Last night authorities in this small rural town (pop. 28,000) were expecting at least 14,000 to attend Mr Januszkiewicz's monthly vision, which has become more like a nightmare for many of his neighbours, the Jersey police and the local Catholic clergy. The incidence of Marian apparitions

in America has increased dramatically in recent months, presenting the Catholic church with a huge dilemma: how to maintain the credibility of the church by dismissing fraudulent apparitions without impairing the devotion of the pilgrims.

As required with all "miraculous" phenomena, a commission has been appointed to investigate the Januszkiewicz visions, but the numbers of pilgrims have more than doubled with each reported apparition over the last four months. Last week the local prelate, Bishop John Reiss of Trenton, directed the faith-

ful to stay at home, and the Mayor of Marlboro has threatened to turn pilgrims away, but by midday yesterday the roads to the town were already choked. Many of the pilgrims arrived from hundreds of miles away, in cars, on bicycles, in wheel-

chairs and on foot. Most of the faithful were expected to camp in the town overnight. The Catholic Church is investigating an estimated 150 Marian apparitions, and the recession and the approaching millennium are held partly responsible for the increase in reported "miracles". This reflects "a deep spiritual hunger in

these days of secularism and technocracy", says Henry Bowden, a professor of theology at Rutgers University. Others believe the source of the trend lies further from home in the town of Medjugorje in the mountains of what was once Yugoslavia. Since 1981 six young people in the town have claimed almost daily visitations from the Virgin Mary, and at least 17 million pilgrims have visited the town in the last decade.

One of those pilgrims was Joseph Januszkiewicz, who used to suffer from a back injury and hearing loss but returned from a 1988 pilgrimage to Medjugorje saying he had been cured. The monthly apparitions began soon after, when Mr Januszkiewicz reported receiving messages from the Virgin at a 4ft shrine in his backyard.

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# The Knocker.

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Is considering a trek in the Himalayas now it's "safe."

Presses his jeans.

Has never visited London Docklands, even as a tourist.

Finds, in the spring, his fancy turns to thoughts of a new lawnmower.

Says "Who needs a word processor when the old golf ball's got years left in her?"

Would rather "lose" a few people than cut overheads by moving.

Believes, on reflection, there's only one way to skin a cat.

Doesn't move out of the middle lane of the motorway for anybody.

Writes more letters to Anne Robinson than to friends.

Would not have built Concorde.

Fears Vivienne Westwood will catch a nasty cold.

Can't believe that Heathrow is twice as far from St. Paul's as London City Airport.

Would rather starve than enter a fast-food establishment.

Buys Christmas cards in January sales for the coming year.

Orders steak and chips in an Indian restaurant.

Bets £1 each way on the favourite in the Grand National.

Favourite quotation is "Better the devil you know."



# The Docker.

Happily got wet to hear Pavarotti.

Doesn't care which way you pronounce 'scone'.

Reveres Akio Morita, who went ahead with the Sony Walkman even though research said it would fail.

Can always find something interesting to say in lifts.

Sees a secretary as a colleague not a slave.

Is just as likely to watch a Rugby League match as a Union game.

Believes knowledge keeps like fish.

Says the Channel Tunnel's a good idea, even if it only means you get a decent croissant.

Invests more in young people than in client entertainment.

Knows that cities, like businesses, must develop or they'll decay.

Has a healthy suspicion of experts.

Doesn't mind paying more for recycled paper.

Hates unsolicited faxes.

Went to gyms when Jane Fonda was still making movies.

Believes the 30 year old trees in Docklands are well worth £1,000 each.

Is just as able to change a nappy as a tyre.

Realises that an office isn't just space, it's a wavelength.

Looks for lessons to be learned, not scapegoats.

Is a fan of David Gower, Trevor Brooking and Andre Agassi.

Knows beyond doubt that London Docklands will be a success.



## Where is that growth factor?

A more activist economic policy is gaining ground, says Peter Riddell

Forget the French referendum and sterling for the moment. The outcome of the September 20 vote is obviously important in the short term for the government, but may matter less in the long term than the prospect of slow world growth for the next few years. The two are, of course, related, but even the most favourable financial outcome this month, and displays of ministerial resolution like that in Bath over the weekend, will not resolve the underlying predicament facing Britain and other countries at the end of last week with a senior Tory close to John Major. What worried him was not the referendum and the Maastricht treaty but the absence of industrial recovery. All Western governments are having to cope with the hangover of the over-expansion of the late 1980s. The repeated postponement of recovery hopes is much more to do

**RIDDELL ON MONDAY**

put forward the same approach last spring? In part, it did, and Gordon Brown has closely followed Mr. Reich's work. But Neil Kinnock's caution and desire for respectability meant that the message was muted. Labour is now, however, talking more like Mr. Clinton. That is partly because of its need to say something different from the government, while at the same time wanting to avoid being accused of advocating devaluation. The memories of 1967 and 1976 linger on. One leading Labour spokesman told me that while, personally, he saw advantages for Britain in an ERM realignment, he agreed with the general view at last Thursday's discussion in the shadow cabinet's

**'Government appeals for patience have started to sound like complacency and resemble a do-nothing passivity'**

economic committee that sterling was a political time bomb. So the Opposition should stand back and benefit from the government's mistakes, while advocating employment, investment and housing measures to restore confidence. Parallels have been drawn with the huge economic and financial support package announced by the Japanese government at the end of last month. But Japan is in a different position from either Britain or America since it has a strong trading account and has had a budget surplus. The weakness of the Clinton and Labour plans is that any measures which risk a much higher deficit would be counter-productive. Mr. Reich has admitted that the Clinton plan would not substantially reduce the budget deficit directly. It would rely, as have the Reagan/Bush administrations, on often disappointed assumptions of strong economic growth. No one expects budget deficits to fall rapidly on either side of the Atlantic.

The likelihood, however, is that world economies will grow more slowly than in the mid-to-late 1980s. That, in turn, means that tight fiscal constraints will remain and that governments of whatever party will have to disappoint many, if not most, voters. There is a more optimistic view: that after a difficult 18 months the economy will start recovering steadily, big new investment plans will be introduced and unemployment will start to fall. Overall growth in the first half of the 1990s may be low, but by the time of the next election in 1996 the outlook will not look bleak.

The belief that the economy must be stronger by then than it was on April 9 remains the firm hope of most ministers and the private worry of shadow spokesmen. So, whatever the "crisis" headlines of the next few weeks, it is worth remembering that the next election is still at least four years away.

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Reality is proving inconvenient in Bill Clinton's birthplace, writes Martin Fletcher

## Hope without glory

It was a painful admission. There was, said John Miller, editor of the *Hope Star* (circulation 5,000), "Hope the myth and Hope the reality". Hope the myth was created by Bill Clinton and his image-makers at July's Democratic convention in New York: a God-fearing, flag-waving Middle American town, a humble repository of all the finest American values of faith and family.

This is the place where young Bill learnt from his grandfather in his little country store "more about equality in the eyes of the Lord than all my professors at Georgetown, more about the intrinsic worth of every individual than all the philosophers at Oxford, more about the need for equal justice under the law than all the jurists at Yale law school". It is a place now immortalised by the peroration to Mr. Clinton's acceptance speech that left millions of television viewers dazed-eyed: "My fellow Americans, I end tonight where I began for me: I still believe in a place called Hope. God bless you, and God bless America."

The Democratic presidential

nominee would hardly have invoked his birthplace had it been less blissfully named (suppose it was Despair). Nor would he have done so had the political imperative not been to portray himself as a poor-boy-made-good, a child of adversity rather than a privileged Ivy-Leaguer.

The more honest invocation would have been Hot Springs, 80 miles away, where he moved after his seventh birthday and spent his formative years. That was where he was educated until 18 and where his mother still lives. Unfortunately it did not fit the bill. Whereas Hope is undeniably a small Southern town, Hot Springs is a modern, cosmopolitan resort with a race-track. The Clintons lived a comfortable middle-class existence there.

Hope the reality (population 10,290) was originally a whistle-stop on the Union Pacific railroad. It is still crossed by railroad tracks

but every other shop in the old town centre is boarded up and most commercial activity is strung out along Interstate 30 to the north, an unsightly sprawl of hotels, fast-food restaurants and car dealerships. Neighbours still help neighbours in distress, the townsfolk are friendliness personified, and there is a church on every corner. But the town has trouble with drugs and gangs, and most of its 3,000 blacks live in shanties. The biggest event of the year is the Watermelon Festival (a local 260-pounder once made *The Guinness Book of Records*). It is a soporific little community midway between Dallas and Memphis that would send someone with Mr. Clinton's drive crazy if he had to live there.

Hope is delighted that Mr. Clinton has put it on the map, and is doing its best not to disappoint the thousands of tourists coming in search of the myth. The local

chamber of commerce has produced a map of the sights: for example the house where Mr. Clinton's mother, newly widowed, left her baby son with her parents while she trained as a nurse in New Orleans. This is now a dilapidated squat, the top floor burnt out, and stands next to a busy underpass. Then there is the nondescript bungalow they moved to when Mr. Clinton remarried — by a yellow circle on the pavement a notice says "Take Pictures Here". And on a patch of empty land where Hope's hospital once stood there are two signs, one proclaiming "This is the Birth Spot of Bill Clinton, Next President of the USA", the other "Future Location of Oakcrest Funeral Home".

Finally the map lists the sites of Mr. Clinton's kindergarten and elementary school, both pulled down years ago to make way for housing. What it does not show is

grandfather's famous country store. There are two long-abandoned premises up in the black part of town, but nobody seems sure which one it was.

Mr. Clinton may have exploited Hope, but Hope is reciprocating. It already fancies itself as the next Plaine, Georgia, or Kennebunkport, Maine. Clinton paraphernalia is on sale everywhere, and even the pawn shop sells Clinton T-shirts. Local businessmen predict Hope's economic renaissance if Mr. Clinton wins in November, relishing in particular the prospect of a good restaurant or two. Hot Springs meanwhile is seething at having lost out. Last month the city council pointedly repealed a ban on hanging banners across the main street. It is now festooned with signs declaring: "Hot Springs — Boyhood Home of Bill Clinton". Mr. Clinton's "roots are here, he spent his formative years here", declared Maria deLille, the resort's sales director. "Hope just fits into his campaign strategy. What presidential candidate would not like to be born in a town called Hope? It was just too good."

## A composited death-knell

Bernard Levin applauds the fading of the TUC's ill-used influence

Wordsworth had something to say on the subject, though he would have been taken aback to discover that the subject was the TUC. Nevertheless...

Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee; And was the safeguard of the West...

I was surprised, though I really shouldn't have been, when the BBC announced that it would not be televising the full TUC annual conference, for the first time in 30 years. The BBC, always polite if possible, soothed the TUC's bruised feelings with honeyed words, but the meaning of the decision could not be clearer: the TUC has no standing, influence, policy, respect, meaning or interest to anyone in the land but itself.

It was not always thus: ... the eldest Child of Liberty, She was a maiden City, bright and free...

Prime ministers, by no means always Labour ones, fawned on the Sons of Toil, or at least their official representatives: who can forget Macmillan, the old rogue, treating them to beer and sandwiches and bucketsful of flattery, then dithering them completely half an hour after they had leered (it was good, strong beer) out into the night? My mantra: "The only power the union leaders have is to keep their members poor" took many years to sink in: perhaps, one day, Margaret Thatcher's greatest and most valuable service to the nation will be seen to be her destruction of that shameful bondage. The absurdity of the whole business was beautifully depicted nearly half a century ago: in 1950, David Low drew the first of his countless versions of the TUC, all portrayed as a huge, lumbering, spavined old cart-horse. Such perfection in casting has never been equalled.

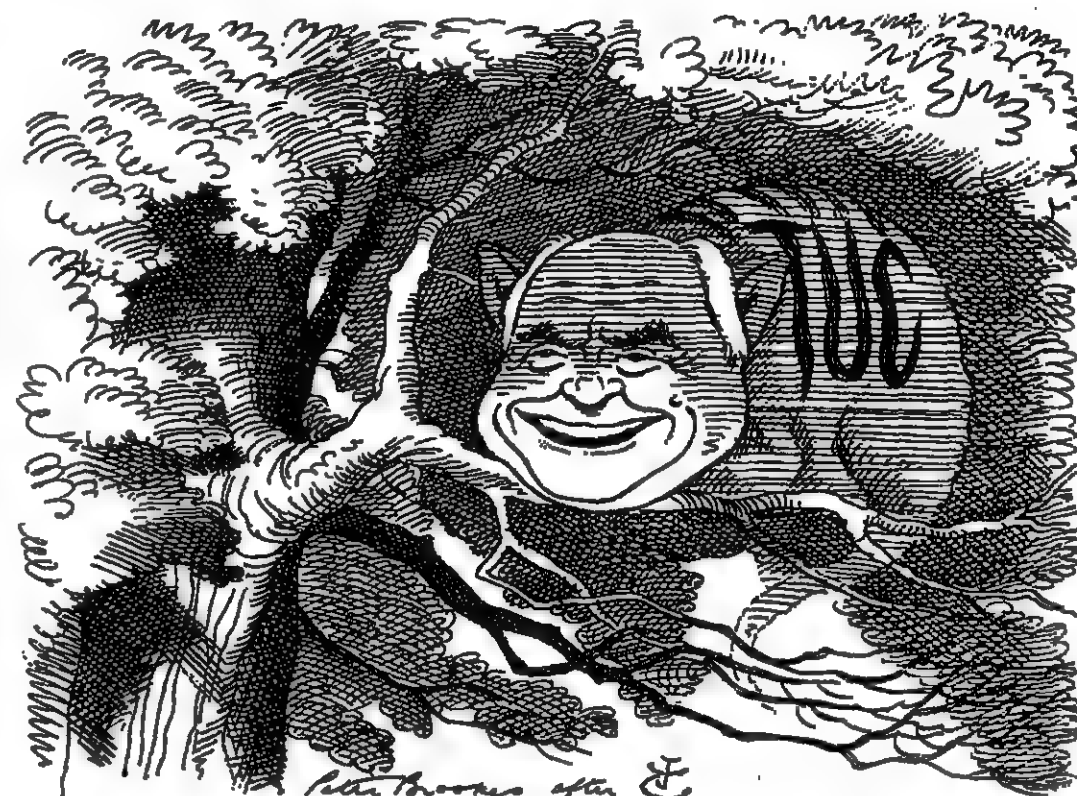
But it took long, long years for even the first crack in the monstrous edifice of inadequacy to show. Harold Wilson was never my

favourite politician (to put it very mildly), but for one thing he must be applauded even by me: he saw that no serious progress in the industrial sphere was possible until the TUC and the deadbeats that led the unions had been convinced that two and two made, if not four, then something between three and five. Wilson, the fervent Barbara Castle at the helm, produced *In Place of Strife*, a document feeble enough to be sure, but the best a Labour government could do in the way of union reform. The TUC wouldn't have it: it staged a massive march through central London, bands playing and banners flying. The reform failed. Some say it was sabotaged by James Callaghan, some of those say by accident. Barbara was devastated; Wilson said that she was wandering around "like a woman clutching her dead baby". The TUC, mightily proud of itself, went on as before.

And what if she had seen those glories fade, Those titles vanish, and that strength decay...

Nothing shook the suffocating complacency of the union movement. (Movement? What a word to describe the embalmment of the living dead!) "They saw great Origen depart, and Photius rend the world asunder" — that is, the electricians walked out, thumbs to nose, to prosper most mightily under the leadership of a series of excellent general-secretaries, and still the TUC had not discovered what the time was. Even as Mrs Thatcher swung her scythe, they built their barricades of snow and straw, shouting their heroic motto, which had thrilled so many generations of new recruits: "I move the reference back and ask for the composing of the motions."

The only power the unions have is to keep their members poor. Well, that power was broken at last. If a man works harder than his fellows, his industry is rewarded; but if the TUC still had that power, such illicit behaviour would be visited by the full force of Section



19, Sub-section 11, Clause 45, Sub-clause g, which deals with unauthorised differentials.

Yet shall some tribute of regret be paid When her long life hath reached its final day...

You think I am joking? I am not even exaggerating. I must have told you the story of the bricklayer on piece-work who built himself a hod bigger than the standard one, and was thus enabled to lay more bricks more quickly, therefore earning more. He was prohibited by his union from using the larger hod, and had to abandon it. And it hasn't stopped yet. When, recently, it was suggested that Labour cut the ropes that bind the party to the TUC, there was a good deal of mild uproar, but the uproar was mostly not about the age-old ties and their severance: it was the suggestion that the members of the unions should be allowed to vote — one member, one vote — for or against the proposal. With the tender care that the union leaders have always shown for their rank

and file, they decided that allowing the members to vote would be much too exciting for them, so instead of the question being resolved by, say, a million members, it was achieved by the 40-odd constituting the executive. For all the talk, nothing will change. Mr Reamsbottom, head of the biggest civil service union, has been frank enough to say that the TUC is "unloved and unlistened to". Much more significant, he adds that "John Smith sees no need to troop along and speak to the brothers and sisters". (He will visit Blackpool, but not speak from the rostrum. Ah, messieurs, quelle délicatesse!)

And amid suggestions that Mr Norman Willis, that nice, genial, hopeless general-secretary of the TUC, should retire, presumably to make way for someone just as hopeless and not even nice or genial, the brothers and sisters are looking forward to a nice bit of composing in Blackpool. A look through the motions for this TUC makes glori-

ous reading: the NUM insists on boycotting all laws that displease Mr Scargill, and the Fire Brigades Union demands a genuine end to apartheid in South Africa.

But that is only the start, for Congress notes with alarm, Congress views with the same, Congress condemns, believes and demands; Congress recognises, reaffirms and records its concern; Congress regrets, welcomes, acknowledges and notes with anger; Congress is concerned — nay, expresses deep concern and notes with great concern; Congress resolves, deplores, reiterates and asserts, Congress considers, further believes and is appalled at; and last and most unlikely, Congress is unanimous.

Unanimous, no doubt, in the belief that if you break the clock, time will stop. I don't know about Congress, but I certainly view with alarm, express deep concern, note with anger. Meanwhile...

Men are we, and must give when even the Shade Of that which once was great is passed away



## ...and moreover MATTHEW PARRIS

I was while I was enquiring in Lost Property at Derby in case the diary I left in the phone booth a fortnight ago had turned up, that I realised I had left a Safeway plastic bag containing my wallet, passport and Louise's wedding present on the train from London.

Too late. The train had resumed its onward journey to Sheffield. The station manager's office was very helpful and Sheffield undertook to search when the train arrived. I had three hours at Derby to read *The Sport*, in which a baboon is reported as having landed a light aircraft after the pilot collapsed. A baboon might have been able to get from London to Derby without losing its passport.

I rang my secretary, Mrs Wright, to wish her a good holiday. I told her I had time to kill at Derby. I did not say why. I was ashamed. It is Mrs Wright who once wrote "Matthew Parris MP" on a card and gave it me. "It's for when you forget your name," she said.

Her advice (which I had ignored) is always to get my belongings into one bag then, with my laptop computer on the shoulder-strap she has sewn for me so I never need let it go. I would have two things. "If you always know you're supposed to have two things," she says, "then you'll know something's missing if you only have one."

They found the bag and put it on the next train back. Thanking them, I wandered into the car-park to start my Land Rover. This is not straightforward because,

as I have lost the ignition key (the replacement ignition key), I have to turn on the ignition by opening the bonnet, climbing in and strapping a wire between coil and battery. By midnight I was home. I slept, dreaming of being scolded by Mrs Wright and a baboon.

I was awoken on Saturday. It was Mrs Wright's mother, Mrs Hoad, on the telephone. Mrs Wright, now on holiday, had asked her to remind me that I was going to Louise's wedding, and not to forget the wedding present she had wrapped. I had in fact remembered the present, so I thanked Mrs Hoad with sincerity and dug out the invitation.

"Mr & Mrs G.T.L. Rose," it said, "request the pleasure of the company of Mr M. Parris at the marriage of their daughter Catherine Louise with Mr Robert Jonathan Billson, at St John the Baptist Church, Mayfield, on Saturday, 5 September, at 1pm." I do not know Mayfield well. It's a village outside Ashbourne in Derbyshire — but just over the border in Staffordshire, so they could not vote for me there and I never took much interest. In any MP's mind the territory around the constituency fades into a sort of blank, like those tracts of Africa on 18th century maps with "Here be monsters" on them and pictures of people with two heads, which is actually what you would expect in Staffordshire. But I know that Mayfield is tiny, and that Louise's parents, Tim and Gwen, are Baptists. I

noted the words "church" and "Baptist" on the invitation and rushed out, a little late, to begin starting my Land Rover. Forgetting the wedding present. Returning to fetch it, I was truly late. I tore into Mayfield.

I quickly found what seemed to be the only church, obviously Non-Conformist and surrounded by wedding cars, photographers and women in hats. Splendid. As my grey-suited legs waded from the bonnet of the Land Rover, wedding guests started in surprise but I soon joined them, rather oily. The wedding party were already within: we were the latecomers. Everyone seemed content to wait outside, so I did too. I knew nobody — but then you don't at weddings, do you?

Indeed not. It was only after 10 minutes that I realised I did not know the happy couple, either. This was the wrong wedding. The Billsons are Anglican. The Church of St John the Baptist is not a Baptist church. It was down the hill.

I did get to Louise's wedding, a little after Louise. It was a sunny day, a lovely wedding, and all had gone to plan, except me. My pew was a little squall of distraction amid a sea of bliss. I wondered whether to admit all of this to Mrs Wright, and stared at the Ten Commandments written above the altar in antique script.

"Thou shalt not bear false witness," it said. So here's a clean breast of it, Mrs Wright. And I did remember to take the present. I know, because it was still in the Land Rover when I got back.

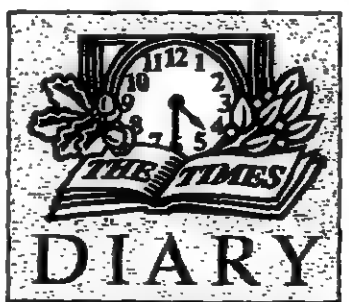
## By royal appointment

THE tabloid newspapers have an unlikely historical ally in their persistence in publishing details of the Prince and Princess of Wales's marriage. Whatever modern royals may think of the decision, George III in 1796 was in no doubt that details of the then Prince of Wales's unhappy marriage were in the public interest. On June 2 that year he wrote a stiff letter to his son after news that the prince had demanded a separation from his wife appeared in *The Times*.

"You seem to look on your disunion with the Princess as merely of a private nature and totally put out of sight that as heir apparent of the Crown your marriage is a public act wherein the kingdom is concerned, that therefore a separation cannot be brought forward by the mere interference of relations. The public must be informed of the whole business, and being already certainly not prejudiced in your favour, the auspices in the first outset would not be promising."

Nor does the princess escape her father-in-law's wrath. The King goes on to say: "I am certainly by no means inclined to think the Princess has been happy in the choice of conduct she has adopted, but if you had attempted to guide her she might have avoided those errors that her uncommon want of experience and perhaps some defects of temper may have given rise to."

The newspapers of the day were no less hungry than their modern counterparts for salacious royal tidbits. John Brooke, in his 1972 biography *King George III*, says: "In the 1790s the affairs of the royal family were revealed in all the newspapers and circulated



throughout the country. Queen Charlotte complained that every remark she made on the terrace at Windsor or the esplanade at Weymouth (and no doubt many she did not make) appeared in the newspapers. The lack of telephones, mobile or otherwise, did not hinder royal watchers of the late 18th century. Queen Charlotte was convinced that people listened to her conversations in order to report them to the press.

● The Royal Shakespeare Company's new production of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, which opened at Stratford last week, is being applauded for its small updated details. In Act III, Falstaff is dallying with one of the merry wives, Mistress Ford. There is much kissing of legs, and then he sucks her toes. It brings the house down every time.

## Cheesed off

THERE will be tears in the Dorchester and gnashing of teeth at Simpson's in the Strand. Golden Saye, the cheese made from the milk of the Duke of Wellington's pedigree Guernsey cows, is going out of production. The cheese has become uneconomical to make after the duke's estate increased the price of the raw product by 15 per cent. Brian Clivaz, manager of Simp-

son's, says: "It is a great pity. It really is a good cheese, a cheese for cheese-lovers, and a favourite of Kingsley Amis and Lord Mountbatten. Simpson's got through two of the 1½lb cheeses a day."

The cheese has been matured by James Aldridge for the past two years. At the beginning of this year the price of the unfinished cheese rose dramatically and that, along with other considerations, such as the length of time it takes to mature — two months — and the size of the cheese, has led Aldridge to take the reluctant decision to stop production.

"It's not simply a case of the Duke of Wellington being mean and upping the price," he says. "The recipe was not to my satisfaction and it was already an expensive cheese before the price-rise."

Clivaz hopes that all is not lost: The cheese matures quicker



"Perhaps the duke, who is involved with the Rare Breed Survival Trust, will be persuaded to reconsider and save the cheese."

## At quite a lick

NIGEL MANSELL is to be immortalised by his adopted homeland, the Isle of Man, whose

inhabitants are so delighted by his success in the Formula One championship that they are putting his face on two special stamps. The 20p stamp will show Mansell with his famous Williams car, and the 24p depicts his victory-run on the track. The stamps are being issued on Sunday November 8, which coincides with the final championship race of the season, the Australian Grand Prix.

## Beer bellyache

THE decision to move part of the Oktoberfest to Battersea Park may be an attempt to keep unruly Brits and Antipodeans from making the annual pilgrimage to Munich. Siegfried Stroth, manager of Campingplatz München Thalkirchen, the biggest camping site in Munich, has written to the Australian expat newspaper *Southern Cross* to inform it that he is banning Australians, New Zealanders and Brits from his camp site.

"Over the past few years the behaviour of parts of those peoples has progressively grown more disgusting and intolerable. Apart from danger caused by them during their stay, the antics of people, especially participating in awful drinking games known as Club 100, really are beyond what any person would consider human behaviour," says Stroth. Peter Rowe, editor of *Southern Cross*, believes Stroth has a point. "Club 100 is a sort of drinking game," he explains. "The winner is the first to drink 100 cans of beer."

● A remarkable 1,200 people want to work for John Prescott, the shadow transport secretary. That is the number who have replied to an advertisement placed by the MP for a new researcher. "They range from train-spotters to Fleet Street journalists guilty about the press's role in the election," says a spokesman.





## EXAMINATION OF EXAMS

Schoolchildren have always crept "like snail, unwillingly to school", but this term they have some excuse for their lassitude. During the last week of the summer holidays, education ministers armed with a damning inspectors' report have stirred up despondency among parents, pupils and teachers about the most recent round of GCSEs, calling in question the credibility of results received by 700,000 teenagers less than a fortnight ago. Rarely has a school year begun on such a depressing note.

Faced with a report identifying "a gradual erosion of standards since the introduction of the GCSE in 1988", John Patten, the education secretary, has pushed out its findings and promised to act quickly on them. He protesteth too much. Yesterday he gave a warning that "the general public would explode in anger" if the four examining groups did not come up with solutions by the end of this month. Swapping his usual donnishness for an unaccustomed demagoguery, Mr Patten appears to assume that parents are baying for blood and will be satisfied only by a "surgical strike" on the education establishment backed up with shrill rhetoric.

In fact parents' concerns are far more mundane, linked to the immediate fate of their children. Many will feel shortchanged by the response of the School Examinations and Assessment Council (SEAC), the watchdog set up in 1988 to police national testing standards, which leapt to its own defence and then went quiet. Other parents will be wondering how to reconcile the warm welcome given by Eric Forth, the junior education minister, to the fourth consecutive improvement since the GCSE began, with the caustic remarks made by his boss about the same set of results a few days later. Like any currency, educational qualifications depend upon confidence to be worth anything. In the

case of the GCSE, today's collapse of confidence can be traced right to the top.

Where next for this embattled examination? The absorption of the GCSE into the national curriculum framework in 1994 will undoubtedly resolve some of the difficulties now afflicting the grading of scripts and the evaluation of coursework. A much tighter set of norms will be in place by then, particularly in subjects such as English and history which are beset by wooliness of approach and variability of standards. The examining groups, chastened no doubt by their public shaming last week, will have to toe a closely defined line while competing for candidates.

The government must still address the much broader issue of quality control in education, upon which last week's fiasco hinges. It is a grim irony that the GCSE's malfunction should have been diagnosed by the old inspectorate, in the same week that it was replaced by the new, weak and semi-privatised version. Its disappearance places an even greater burden upon SEAC to police national testing standards and persuade parents that their children's efforts in the exam room are meaningful.

Self-evidently it has failed to do so thus far. Ministers now propose to merge the exams council with the National Curriculum Council, effectively denying the need for a separate quality control mechanism. Instead, they should be looking at ways of enhancing SEAC's profile, sharpening its sanctions and broadening its activities, with a view to constant fine-tuning of examinations, as well as annual overhaul. If the transformation of the education service promised in the recent white paper is to mean anything, it must focus on the worth of the intellectual goods it dispenses. Shock disclosures about exam decline do little but demotivate future examinees and their parents. It is time for Mr Patten to try some continuous assessment.

## BENEVOLENCE NOT ENOUGH

When television nightly brings the world evidence of atrocities, destruction and suffering in the Balkans, governments cannot stand aside. The pressure for intervention in Bosnia-Herzegovina is growing inexorably. Western public opinion wants a swift end to the killing in Sarajevo, and has, understandably, little patience for cumbersome diplomacy or faith in the slippery promises of local warlords. Governments that stand against a quick dispatch of troops to the area are accused of appeasement, and politicians who dwell on the difficulties are dismissed as mere cowards.

The charges are unjust. Western military intervention in Bosnia now is wrong not because it would cost lives, popularity and a vast amount of money — which it would — but because it would not achieve any defined goal. Not only would intervention fail to enforce peace, but after a fierce upsurge in hostilities and the inevitable targeting of Western forces by the warring communities it would scuttle any Western hopes of brokering the negotiations which, in the end, will be the only way to settle the civil war.

Britain holds a special responsibility for Yugoslavia. As president of the European Community, the British government must give a lead to European reaction to this tragedy. It called the London conference, and is now charged with making the decision stick. Douglas Hurd's remarks on intervention at the weekend are therefore important, not simply in replying to the frustration in Britain over the continuing fighting, but in dispelling the widespread view in the world that Britain has lost its moral fibre and is trying to duck its responsibilities.

Mr Hurd acknowledged the pressure on the United Nations to "do something". But he said the world should not wander down this new road without serious thought. He is right. The first question should be: what would be the military objectives? To enforce complete separation of the warring parties? To impose not only heavy weapons but all the arms that could be used against innocent civilians? To push all the Bosnian Serb fight-

ers back to the patchwork of villages whence they came, or even across the internationally recognised border into Serbia?

Any military operation must have a clear beginning, middle and end. At the outset commanders must know the final objective. There was a text book clarity about the wars in the Falklands and the Gulf, and as a result they were relatively short and decisive. Diplomacy had failed, and so, in the celebrated dictum, it was continued by other means. Western intervention during the Lebanese civil war on the other hand was a classic example of an operation that became increasingly unclear to all those involved, and which ended in mass murder and political humiliation. Every military commander who has looked at the situation on the ground in Bosnia has denounced open-ended intervention there as a recipe for disaster.

Diplomacy, on the other hand, has not yet failed. True, nothing so far proposed has succeeded, and muddled tactics and motives have probably made things worse. But peacemaking and peacekeeping cannot be conducted in a political vacuum and cannot be conducted at all until the diplomatic groundwork has been prepared — which, until recently, it was not. Diplomacy may be less dramatic than blasting the hillside with air strikes, as Mr Hurd noted. Much time may also be wasted in purposeless meetings. But all messy conflicts have messy endings, and peace usually comes only when statesmen take advantage of military exhaustion to negotiate terms with which all sides can eventually live.

The London Conference did nothing but set a framework for negotiations. The Geneva follow-up has got off to a slow, dull, low-key start and is likely to see many walkouts, broken promises, false hopes and angry recriminations. This does not invalidate the effort nor diminish the urgency, especially of relieving the appalling human costs. It does invalidate the case for outsiders storming in wantonly with guns blazing. It underlines the fact that Britain's approach is neither cowardly nor immoral but responsible and realistic. And benevolent.

## RECORD ADDICTION

Some families have a destiny — or a jinx. There is surely no other interpretation of the news that a grandson of Sir Malcolm Campbell, one Donald Wales, has been nominated to make an attempt on a world speed record. The record in question is for electric cars and stands at 175 mph, which is quite a lot faster than a Sinclair C5.

Sir Malcolm founded a family speed cult. It was he who launched the now famous association between the Campbell name and cars and boats (usually called Bluebird) designed to roar in straight lines at high speeds, the controls and settings a thousandth of an inch or second away from one last fatal mistake. His son, Donald Campbell, uncle of Mr Wales, was so haunted by his surname that it seemed to leave him no choice but to rival his father, an ambition which put him at the wheel of a doomed speedboat called Bluebird on Coniston Water in 1967.

In every sense he was driven to that moment. But his death was not the end of the Campbell speed dynasty, and only gave new impetus to the legend. Donald Campbell's daughter Gina (another grandchild of the great Sir Malcolm) was brought up familiar with the sights and sounds of the record-breaking circus. She also succumbed and set a world speed record — for women on water — in 1984. In her experience there was indeed such a thing, she said later, as a "genetic addiction to speed".

It came within an ace of killing her and it killed her father. Bluebird's steering wheel, bent fantastically by the force of the impact when the boat turned over at 300 mph, was

sold earlier this year for £5,500, showing how the magic of the Campbell legend increases with the passage of time. Some members of the team are still active, preparing to assist Mr Wales take his place as the latest speed-mad Campbell.

In Donald Campbell's case, the notion that heroism was an inherited trait and that therefore some of the necessary qualities should be in the blood (or genes, to be biological) was of his own making. He chose his high-octane, high-adrenalin vocation for himself. Mr Wales, on the other hand, is a photographer rather than a racing driver. He has been handed the Campbell mantle by members and associates of the earlier Campbell speed team. Significantly, it is a sacred dynastic duty he does not feel at liberty to refuse: like grandfather, like grandson. Lacking Mr Wales's ancestral dash and daring, no ordinary person would have been right for the job.

Perhaps no ordinary person would want it. The pursuit of records, on land, sea and in the air, has hardly survived into the space age. Advanced technology rather than pure human courage is now at the leading edge of high-speed performance. This is a loss. Every generation needs heroes. Today there are pop stars and sportsmen, celebrities certainly but heroes only in an impoverished sense of the term. What they are not famous for is the risk-taking courage of the kind the Campbells made their own, where success means a record (rather than a fortune) but a mistake means death. Such bravery by Mr Wales is perhaps not to be emulated. It is certainly to be admired.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

### GCSE furore: examiners' standards up for inspection

From the Headmaster of Wycliffe College, Stonehouse

Sir, As a headmaster I am deeply concerned that doubt has been cast by the inspectorate on the integrity of this year's GCSE results (reports, September 2, 3, 4). As a parent, whose son's performance at GCSE this year appeared to be just reward for sustained hard work, I am saddened that debate on such an important issue is being conducted in a way which is bound to undermine the confidence and morale of young people at a crucial time in their lives.

There must surely be a better way to review the performance of our examination systems and to ensure that we continue to improve the quality of our schools. Tabloid headlines will only serve to create uncertainty and scepticism among the young. More important than trends in pass rates will be their belief that we live in a society in which effort and commitment are properly rewarded.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY MILLARD,  
Headmaster,  
Wycliffe College,  
Stonehouse, Gloucestershire,  
September 4.

From Dr Peter Jones

Sir, In the brouhaha about GCSE, one fact has not been given the airing it deserves: numbers of entries for all subjects which are not in the ten-subject national curriculum have declined this year. Latin and Greek, for instance, are omitted: so is economics.

One year's entries, of course, are not necessarily significant; but the full weight of the national curriculum will not be felt by schools till 1997, by which time the range of subjects on offer (and so the freedom and choice of our children) could have been thoroughly compromised.

"Market choice" cannot decide the matter. There is no "market" where the national curriculum, with the massive demands it makes upon schools' resources, is imposed by law.

Yours etc.,  
PETER JONES,  
The Co-ordinating Committee  
for Classics,  
The University,  
Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU,  
September 4.

From Mrs Maralyn Arnall

Sir, As both a parent and a teacher I find it ironic that, having paid lip service to the desire and need to raise educational standards, there seems to be a latent class-driven attitude amongst some Conservatives who feel threatened if the masses start to gain the success which previously was the preserve of the few.

Yours faithfully,  
MARALYN ARNALL,  
Dances Close, Merrow,  
Guildford, Surrey.

From Mrs Geraldine McLoughlin

Sir, Over the past four years I have watched my children tackle the course work required for both GCSE and A-level exams. The continual assessment motivated them to achieve good marks and also stimulated a healthy competitive attitude.

The teachers worked extremely hard, both encouraging pupils and reporting any difficulties back to interested parents, so that a lack of

understanding on any subject was dealt with immediately. I felt that we had at last created an examination system that strived to get the best out of every pupil.

Yours faithfully,  
GERALDINE McLOUGHLIN,  
Braeside, Newgrounds, Godshill,  
Fordingbridge, Hampshire,  
September 2.

From Mr Ray Whitney, MP for Wycombe (Conservative)

Sir, To claim "we told you so" is never attractive, but this has to be the response to the warning from Her Majesty's Inspectors that there could have been an erosion of educational standards since the GCSE examinations were introduced in 1988.

In the early 1980s a number of us regularly warned that the implementation of the proposal to merge O levels and CSEs was likely to jeopardise standards. Given the enormous range of ability and attainment to be found in 15 and 16-year-olds, it seemed to us inherently unlikely that a single examination could be devised which would adequately meet the needs of most youngsters. The fears we expressed were fully confirmed by the results of the pilot tests of GCSEs conducted before the measure was finally adopted.

We managed to stave off the move for a year or two; but in the end the then secretary of state, now Lord Joseph, finally succumbed to the pressure of the usual education establishment, strongly supported by DES officials. I believe he did so only with serious misgivings — which now appear to have been well founded.

It is this same education establishment which is now attacking John Patten's call for a review of examination standards. This time, the secretary of state must not give way to it.

A crucial element of Mr Patten's review should be a study of the educational levels reached in other advanced countries.

Sincerely,  
RAY WHITNEY,  
House of Commons,  
September 2.

From Dr Richard G. Evans

Sir, I have spent many years teaching under a variety of examination boards and I believe that one reason that their standards may be getting lower could be directly linked to the need for boards to compete for candidates and examination fees.

As schools are now measured very much on examination results, teachers, not surprisingly, search around for the most suitable and appropriate subjects. There is a real danger that the boards compete to offer easier options. The only solution must be a single board overall.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD G. EVANS,  
33 Brookfield Avenue,  
Mill Hill, NW7,  
September 4.

From Mr Alan Morris

Sir, Schools that have retained their sixth year know only too well of the enormous gulf that has developed between the GCSE and A-level syllabuses. They have sought to remedy this by retaining much of the O-level standard in their teachings.

Yet all is not lost. It may surprise your readers to know that O level is still

alive and kicking. Examination papers which are still set and marked in this country, are taken by tens of thousands of students every year in Asia, Africa and the West Indies. Not for them the trivial pursuit of GCSE.

The benefits of such wisdom will become apparent in the years to come when their economies will overtake ours, unless steps are taken to remedy this by injecting once again some academic rigour and intellectual appeal into our examination syllabuses.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN MORRIS,  
Bridge House, Kenchester,  
Hereford and Worcester.

From Mr Joe Ruston

Sir, For the 800 students following A-level and GCSE courses at the group of five sixth-form colleges which we run, the current excitement over standards is of academic interest, literally. In a debate where facts are so scarce, your readers may be interested to know that a quick scan of the past exams in physics turned up two examples of recent questions in A-level papers which are virtually identical to O-level questions set by the London board about ten years ago.

In this subject, at any rate, the suggestion that A-level standards are rising and that it would be advantageous to bring back O level to replace the discredited GCSE, may be unfounded.

Yours faithfully,  
JOE RUSTON (Director),  
Mander Portman Woodward,  
24 Elvaston Place, SW7,  
September 4.

From Mr Miles E. Saltiel

Sir, The education secretary has a simple remedy for public anxieties at drift in examination standards. He can privatise the examination process. Something of the sort has been the practice in the United States for many decades. There, the educational testing service (ETS) of Princeton, New Jersey, administers tests for high school graduates (the scholarship attainment tests, or SATs) and for admission to various professional schools (for example, the law school aptitude tests).

As anyone who has taken these examinations can testify, ETS employs surprisingly subtle instruments to test knowledge, understanding and native wit for all levels of ability, despite using the apparently blunt instrument of the multiple-choice question. It also scrupulously maintains consistent standards from year to year.

In America, in pupils admitted to university, evidence has long been clear of deteriorating SAT scores. No such evidence is available in Britain, however: thus the scope for controversy about something which should be a matter of fact.

There could be no more immediately effective way of establishing public confidence in the true level of attainment of pupils than to make third-party testing services available to employers and institutions of tertiary education. The education secretary should sponsor the introduction in the UK of such tests, which readily lend themselves to linkage with his core curriculum.

Yours faithfully,  
MILES E. SALTIEL,  
Flat One,  
26 Gloucester Square, W2,  
September 2.

### Aid for Somalia

From Mr Alexander Heroys

Sir, Paradoxically, when it is food hoarding that has so much exacerbated present problems in Somalia, we ought to be examining the benefits of "monetising" a proportion of the food aid pouring into the country: some food aid should be sold under international supervision to local merchants who have traditionally supplied the market, so that they have stocks large enough to make it worth their while to release them instead of hoarding them.

That way there will be a market next year for the farmers who have sown; and the non-governmental agencies will be able to use the money paid them by the merchants for development instead of just relief.

Yours faithfully,  
ALEXANDER HEROYS  
(Overseas Director), Care,  
36-38 Southampton Street, WC2,  
September 1.

### Buxom in Bath

From Mr Bernard Stace

Sir, Lady Antonia Fraser (Life & Times, August 21) and your correspondent Jim Campbell (August 27) may be interested in an early 15th century use of the word Buxom. It occurs in the oath taken by freemen of the City of Bath at that time: "I schal buxom and obedynt be to the mayr of bathe and to al his successours".

Perhaps the word "compliant" would be a modern equivalent.

Yours faithfully,  
BERNARD STACE,  
4 Cavendish Place, Bath, Avon.

Business letters, page 19

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 071-782 5046.

### Immunisation for pupils threatened

From the Director of the National Council for Child Health

Sir, Your report "Health districts ignore danger of TB among babies" (August 28) is only the tip of the iceberg. I am concerned that the whole of the school immunisation programme is under threat.

This council has been in touch with the Department of Health in connection with the school immunisation programme for rubella (German measles). Far from being reassured, we are increasingly concerned that this programme, too, is threatened.

Rubella contracted by a pregnant woman may cause her child to be born with numerous multiple disabilities including deafness, blindness and heart defects. It is all the more worrying that, to our knowledge, two district health authorities have already cut back on this programme, maintaining that the immunisation will be carried out by GPs.

Girls who are well supported by their parents will probably make the necessary trip to the surgery. But the less well supported and thus generally more vulnerable girls may, unfortunately, slip through the net.

This council will be monitoring the situation carefully, and we are writing to all district health authorities, asking for their comments on the school rubella programme. The short-term savings gained through cutting back on school immunisation will cost the nation very dearly in the longer term.

Yours faithfully,  
FIONA FOUNTAIN (Director),  
National Council for Child Health,  
311 Gray's Inn Road, WC1,  
September 2.

### Cost of shooting

From Lieutenant Colonel T. G. Parsons

Sir, My father, like Mr Tim Bowles (letter, September 1), used the well-known "up gets a guinea" saw to comment on the costs of pheasant shooting. From among his books I have sought out volume 97 of *Punch* which perhaps gives the origin.

In the issue of October 12, 1889, a cartoon appeared with the following caption: "The rival sports. Huntsman (exercising Hounds, to non-Fox-Preserving Keeper). 'Um! You call Pheasant-Shooting Sport, do you? Why, what is it? Up gets a Guinea, — off goes a Penny-Farthing. — and, if you're lucky, down comes Two-and-Six Bah!'"

Yours faithfully,  
TERENCE PARSONS,  
31a Harrington Road,  
Dorchester, Dorset.

### Limits on new homes

From Mr A. W. Tait

Sir, The Council for the Protection of Rural England (report, August 26) does not make it clear that the 855,000 houses which are expected to be built in the South-East between 1991 and 2006 are needed, not for incomers, but for the children of the existing population. Studies have shown that it is unlikely that as many as half of these can be built on urban land: the new land contamination registers may make the situation worse.

Unfortunately, therefore, the "no building in the countryside" option is not open for those who want their children to be able to choose to live in the South-East.

The real question, therefore, is not whether houses are to be built, but how best to do so with minimum damage to the environment. Proposals to this end were outlined in the New Homes Environment Group report "More homes and a better environment" which was prepared by an eminent group of leading planners, architects, leaders of countryside interests and builders.

Some progress has been made and it is a consolation that even with building on the scale envisaged 83 per cent of southeast England will still be countryside in the year 2000.

Yours sincerely,  
A. W. TAIT,  
Orchard Croft, Grimms Hill,  
Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire.

### Pride in pluralism

From Miss Elizabeth A. Hibben

Sir, May I refer the Reverend Harry Hurton, in his quest for grand ecclesiastical titles (letter, August 25), to the rector of St Vedast-alias-Foster in the City of London.

His united parishes include St Michael-le-Querne, St Matthew Friday Street, St Peter Cheap, St Alban Wood Street, St Olave Silver Street, St Michael Wood Street, St Mary Straining, St Anne and St Agnes, and St John Zachary.

Yours faithfully,  
ELIZABETH HIBBEN,  
32 Winth Avenue, E17.

From the Reverend Andrew Body

Sir, I venture to suggest there has never been a more ecclesiastically complete title than when, in 1966, Canon K. M. Bishop was appointed rural dean of Deane.

Yours sincerely,  
ANDREW BODY,  
St Mary's Vicarage, 22 Harlow Oval,  
Harrogate, North Yorkshire.





## COURT CIRCULAR

**BALMORAL CASTLE**  
September 5: By command of The Queen, Sir Ashley Ponsonby, Bt (Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Oxfordshire) was present at Royal Air Force Bordon this evening on the arrival of The King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and welcomed His Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

**BALMORAL CASTLE**  
September 6: Divine Service

was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Bernard Lodge preached the sermon.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
September 6: The Prince of Wales this evening attended a European Promenade Concert at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7.

Mr Peter Westmacott was in attendance.

## Birthdays today

The King of the Belgians celebrates his birthday today.

Mr John Baxter, head master, Wells Cathedral School, 53; Professor Malcolm Bradbury, novelist, 60; Lord Charles of Amisfield, 70; Miss Joan Cross, opera singer, 92; Mr Kevin Curran, cricketer, 33; Mr J. Paul Getty II, philanthropist, 60; Mr Peter Gill, stage director, 53; Miss M.C. Hampshire, former principal, Cheltenham Ladies College, 74; Miss Dianne Hayter, chief executive, European Parliamentary Labour Party, 43; Mr H.D. Hughes, former principal, Ruskin College, Oxford, 76; Lord John of Roding, 66; Sir Ella Kazan, author, producer and director, 63; Mr Justice Ian Kennedy, 62; the Marquess of Londonderry, 55; Sir Douglas Lovelock, former chairman, HM Board of Customs and Excise, 69; Professor Sir Brian Pippard, physicist, 72; Mr Gordon Rippon, racehorse trainer, 62; Mr Michael Robbins, former president, Society of Antiquaries of London, 77; Sir Neil Shields, chairman, Commission for the New Towns, 73; Major J.B. Smith, governor, Ford Prison, 59; Air Marshal Sir William Whitley, 87; Major Sir William Wrixon-Becher, 77; Mr Bruce Yardley, cricketer, 45.

## Today's royal engagements

The Prince of Wales will give a reception for the Penitentiary South Pole expedition at Kensington Palace at 7.30.

The Duke of York, patron, will attend a dinner at Durham County Hall at 7.00 in mark of the 50th anniversary of the Ayatollah Centre for Children.

The Princess Royal will open the new barn at the National Birds of Prey Centre, Newent, Gloucestershire, at 2.00.

## Appointments

Chief Superintendent Pauline Clare to be Assistant Chief Constable, Merseyside Police.

Mr Michael Argent, Assistant Chief Constable, Merseyside, to be Deputy Chief Constable of Suffolk.

Mr George McKechnie, Editor of the *Glasgow Evening Times*, and Mr Keith Parker, Editor of the *Wolverhampton Express and Star*, to be press members of the Press Complaints Commission.

## Anniversaries

**BIRTHS:** Elizabeth I, reigned 1558-1603, Greenwich Palace, 1533; George-Louis, Comte de Buffon, naturalist, Montbard, France, 1707; William Butterfield, architect, London, 1814; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, prime minister 1905-08, Glasgow, 1836; George Hirst, Yorkshire and England cricketer, Kibblesworth, 1871; Dame Edith Sitwell, poet, Scarborough, 1887; Buddy Holly, singer, Lubbock, Texas, 1936.

**DEATHS:** Catherine Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII, Sudley Castle, Gloucestershire, 1548; Hannah More, evangelist and educator, Bristol, 1833; John Greenleaf Whittier, poet and naturalist, Amesbury, Massachusetts, 1892; William Holman Hunt, painter, member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, London, 1910; William Dent Priestman, inventor of the oil engine, 1936; C.B. Fry, sportsman, London, 1956.

Grace Darling and her father rescued survivors of the steamer *Forfarshire* off the Farne Islands, 1838. End of the Boxer Rising in China, 1901.

## Sheila Countess of Birkenhead

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sheila Countess of Birkenhead, will be held at the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, W1, today at 11.30am.

## Latest wills

Latest estates include (before tax paid):

Edith Mary Fairs, of Camberley, Surrey, £1,017,836.

Mrs Evelyn Gertrude Llewellyn, of Streely, West Midlands, £1,576,174.

Mrs Enid Skidaway, of Newport, Gwent, £956,464.

Mr Edward Stanley Baker, of Great Dunmow, Essex, £645,882.

Mr John Hildebrand Colegrave, of Preston Candover, Hampshire, £1,744,729.

Mr John Herbert Edwards, of Glamorgan, £846,723.

Helen Prudence Harben, of London SW, £534,089.

Mr Alfred Lionel Lane, of Isleworth, West London, £504,037.

Mrs Thelma Anne Phillips, of Moulford, Oxfordshire, £59,276.



Mr Anthony Norton, son of Mr and Mrs David Norton, of Buckland St Mary, Somerset, and Miss Christina McEwen, daughter of the late Sir James McEwen and of Mrs Kenneth Wagg, of Holywood, Dumfriesshire, were married on Saturday at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer and St Thomas More, Cheyne Row, London

## School announcements

## Aiglon College, Switzerland

Term begins on September 13. School Guardians are Nathalie McIntyre and Rahul Advani.

Long Expeditions leave on October 22 and return on October 24/25. The school week, to be performed at Parents' Weekend, November 6, will include Haydn's *Mass St Joannis de Deo*. The School Carol Service will take place on Sunday, December 6 and term ends on December 7.

## Albany School, Dulwich

The Autumn Term begins for the Senior School on Tuesday, September 8, with Dr Colin Niven as the new Headmaster, and for the Junior School on Thursday, September 10, with Mrs Bridget Weir as the new Headmistress. Anya Serota and David Foster are School Captain and Vice Captain. Speech Day is on Saturday, November 14, when the Guest of Honour, Mr Terry Wain, CBE, will officially open the new Junior School. The Edward Albany Club Annual Dinner will be held in the Executive Suite of the Oval on Friday, November 20. Sheridan's *The Rivals* will be performed in the Great Hall from December 10 to 12. Term ends on Friday, December 18.

## Ashford School, Kent

The Autumn Term commenced on Thursday, September 3, with Mrs Patricia Metham taking up her appointment as Headmistress. Open Afternoon for prospective parents and pupils Tuesday, Octo-

ber 20, at 2pm. Taste of Boarding Week-end November 6. Carol Service and end of term, Friday, December 11.

## Chesham School of Music

The Autumn Term begins on Monday, September 7. The Revd Peter Hullah succeeds John Vallis, OBE, as Headmaster. During the summer holidays, Michael Brewer, the Director of Music, led the National Youth Choir on a World Tour and John Dickinson, Head of Wind, Brass and Percussion was the Music Director of the Aberdeen International Festival. Jason Ridgway won the Preston Young Musician of the Guild competition and Ben Nabarro (the Audio Junior Musician 1992) performed Bruch's *Violin Concerto No 1* in G Minor with the National Children's Orchestra. The Chesham Chamber Orchestra Concert this term will be on Thursday, October 22, at 7.30pm in the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester. The Feast of Christmas Music will be in Manchester Cathedral on Friday, December 18, at 7.00pm.

## Cobham Hall

The Autumn term begins today. Katherine Kotting continues as the Guardian. The school Carol Service will be held in Cobham Church on Saturday, December 12, at 2.00pm. Term ends on Sunday, December 13, at 9.00am.

## Forest School

The Michaelmas term begins today. There will be a reunion on

September 20, for Old Foresters who left School between 1967/72 and the Annual Old Foresters Dinner will be held on October 16.

## Hampshire School

The Michaelmas term starts on Wednesday, September 9. Mr M. Singodia joins the Geography Department. Mr E.J.M. Williams succeeds Mr M.J. Mance as housemaster of Fleur de Lys. Nicholas Harrison is Head of School and Alexander East is Head of Hall. The inaugural meeting of the Friends of Hampshire School will be held at the College on Sunday, September 13. St Etheldreda (Old Boys' Day) is on Sunday, October 18. The Shakespeare Society will present *The Taming of the Shrew* on November 11, 12 and 13. The Advent Procession is on Sunday, November 29. The half-term holiday is from Thursday, October 22, to Sunday November 1 and term ends with Carol services for both Senior and Junior Schools on Saturday, December 12.

## Malvern College

The Autumn Term begins today. The College has now incorporated Esher and Hillsboro Schools and is fully co-educational from 3-8. The two girls houses are Esher House (Mrs E.R. Hart) and Number 6 (Mrs J.S. Lamberton). Anthony Foster is Senior Chapel Prefect and the Junior Chapel Prefects are Inga Smith (Head Girl) and Ben Walker. Classes begin this term in the new Technology Centre. This term's industrial visit by members of the Upper Sixth takes place on October 12 and 13 and is hosted by Northern Road, Nottingham. The Old Malvernian Dinner is in Big School on Saturday, November 7. There will be a Christmas Concert in Big School at 7.30pm on Saturday, December 5, and the Carol Service for parents and children will be held in the College Chapel at 8.00pm on Wednesday, December 9. Parents will be most welcome to attend the Carol Services on Friday, December 11, when term ends.

## Milnes College

Examinations Term starts today. Full Term starts on Monday, September 14. Half-term is from Monday, October 26 to Friday, October 30. Term ends on December 11.

## St Edmund's College, Ware, Hertfordshire

Michaelmas Term begins today. (Mrs Forsyth) (Headmistress) and Robert Hatfield (P.O.) are Head of House. Pupils with Aidan Ryan (Stapleton) and Colin Clarke (Pontyner) as their Deputies. Captain of Rugby is Alexander Biggs and Captain of Hockey Jane Gibson. Lunches will be held on Sunday, September 20 and Sunday, October 4, for Leavers of 1982 and 1987 respectively. Open Morning for prospective pupils and their parents to view the College is on Saturday, October

17. The Edmundian Association celebration of the Feast of St Edmund will be on Sunday, November 15. The Senior School production of *Grease* will be from Thursday, November 26 to Saturday, November 28. Term ends on Saturday, December 12, with the annual Carol Service.

## St James's and The Abbey, West Malvern, Worcestershire

The Autumn Term begins today at St James's and The Abbey. The Head Girl is Rhian Williams and the Deputy Headgirl is Hanna Neuborn. The Old Girls' Association Reunion is on Saturday, September 26 at School. The Carol Service will be held on the last day of term, Saturday, December 12 at 11.15am.

## St Mary's Hall, Brighton

Mrs Pamela James, BA, has been appointed Headmistress. The Autumn Term begins on September 10.

## Stonor School

The Autumn Term at Stonor School, Melksham begins on Sunday, September 7, with Miss Crawford-Taylor as Head Girl. The term ends with the Carol Service in Bath Abbey on Friday, December 11.

## Westonville Milton Mount, Bournemouth

Autumn Term begins today, September 7. The Head Girl is Louise Rawling. Mrs Fiona Langridge and Mrs Susan Nicolls have joined the School as Head of Geography and Head of Art respectively.

Speech Day will be held on Friday, October 2, followed by an Alumni Weekend (pre 1980 Old Girls may contact the School for details). Open Day is on Wednesday, October 14, and half term will be the week beginning Monday, October 26. Performances of the School play will be held on November 26, 27, 28. The School will conduct the Advent Service at St Andrew's Hill URC on Sunday, November 28, term ends on Friday, December 11.

## Wyedell College, Gloucestershire

The Autumn Term began yesterday. Mr Brian Christian takes up his post as Housemaster of Haywardsfield. Dominic Geddis (Ward's) is Head of School and Nicola Witcombe (Haywardsfield) is Deputy Head of School. The captains of rugby football and girls' hockey are Philip Ballard (Haywardsfield) and Sophie Nieboer (Haywardsfield). The Old Wyedellian matches and the Wyedell Watermen reunion will take place on Saturday, September 12.

## Human Rights Day

Human Rights Day will be on Wednesday, September 23, with a team of distinguished speakers headed by Mr Peter Benson, Founder of Amnesty International. An Open Day will take place on Saturday, October 3, when all prospective pupils and families will be welcome. Further details are available from the Headmaster's Secretary, 0453 822432.

The term ends with the Carol Services on Sunday, December 13.

## University news

## Edinburgh

Mr Robert Galvin, chairman of the executive committee of Motorola, will receive the degree of doctor honoris causa on October 16, for personal achievement and distinction in public life.

## Lancaster

Grange Biological Sciences: Dr A.M. Wetherington, £161,200 from the Agriculture and Food Research Council for study of effects of CO2 on stomatal guard cells. Dr J. Jones, £124,940 from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for study of seasonal variation of campylobacters in farm animals.

Computing: Professor J. Somerville, £207,620 from the European Community for work on Proteus support for software evolution.

Educational research: Dr P. Goodyard and R. Johnson, £256,890 from the

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A.C. Ballingal and Miss S.G. Bart  
The engagement is announced between Alexander, eldest son of the late Mr N.C. Ballingal and of Mrs N.C. Ballingal, of Salfords, Surrey, and Sarah, younger daughter of the late Mr R.W. Bart and of Mrs A.J. Millington, of Walton, Essex.

Mr D.P. Charles

The engagement is announced between Dominic Peter, younger son of Mr and Mrs Robert Charles of Avesta, Sweden, and Rosemary Anne, younger daughter of Major and Mrs J.G. Jackson, of Brancepeth, Co Durham.

Mr G.T. Chilcott

The engagement is announced between Gary Timothy, only son of Mr and Mrs A.C. Chilcott, of Highcliffe, Dorset, and Clare Jane, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs John Mainwaring, of Cosham, Portsmouth.

Mr J.C.R. Clarkson

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr and Mrs Edward C. Clarkson, of Tickhill, Yorkshire, and Frances, youngest daughter of the late Major Robert H. Cain, VC, and of Mrs Robert H. Cain, of Blackboys, Sussex.

Mr J. Gordon Reid

The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Mr J. Reid and of Mrs E. Reid, of Harrow, and Fatima, daughter of Mr and Mrs Suhaim Shawkat, of Palla House, St Bride's-super-Ely.

Mr J.A. Gen Cuninghame

and Miss M.A.J. Lettice  
The engagement is announced between Julian, second son of Major and Mrs Gun Cuninghame, of Finnebrogue, Co Down, and Marie-Anne, daughter of M and Mme Lettice, of Paris.

Mr M.W. Halliday

and Dr V.L.O. Smith  
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs Walter Halliday, of Camberley, Surrey, and Yvonne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Keith Smith, of Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire.

Mr T.L. Salsbery

and Miss L.C.T. de M. Hassell  
The engagement is announced between Tom, elder son of Mr Larry Salsbery, of Milwaukee, USA, and Mrs Mary Kirkpatrick, of Madison, Wisconsin, USA, and Lynn, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Keith Hassell, of Farringdon, Hampshire, and Lima, Peru.

Mr N.W. Scott

and Miss C.J. Macnamagh  
The engagement is announced between Nigel, eldest son of Mr and Mrs W.W. Scott, of Kippford, and Joy, eldest daughter of Mrs I.E. Macnamagh, of Perth and Mrs P. Macnamagh, of Boat of Caledon.

Captain R. Staveley, RHA

and Miss S.J. Symmonds  
The engagement is announced between Robin, only son of Major General and Mrs Robert Staveley, of East Sheen, London, and Susan, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Trevor Symmonds, of Skelton, York.

Mr G.M. Talbot

and Miss C.E. Bransford  
The engagement is announced between Gary, only son of Mr and Mrs David Talbot, of Fodanville, RD25, Temeika, South Canterbury, New Zealand, and Charlotte, younger daughter of Commander and Mrs Standish Bransford, of Epsom, Surrey.

Mr B.V.R. Thomas

and Miss J.L. Hayton  
The engagement is announced between Benjamin, younger son of Mr and Mrs David Thomas, of Kensington, London, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Hayton, of Burnham, Buckinghamshire.

Marriages

Mr A.D.L. Norton

and Miss C. McEwen  
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer and St Thomas More, Cheyne Row, of Mr Anthony Norton, son of Mr and Mrs David Norton, of Buckland St Mary, Somerset, and Miss Christina McEwen, daughter of the late Sir James McEwen and of Mrs Kenneth Wagg, of Holywood, Dumfriesshire. Father: Derek Jennings officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Annabel and Laura Mitchell, Rosamund Morgan, Isabella Detmold, George Robinson, Ivo Crewe, Joe Plant and Fred Farrell. Mr Philip Mould was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr A.J. Watson

and Miss C.N. Pritchard  
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 5, at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, West Wimmering, between Mr Andrew Watson, son of Mr and Mrs John Watson, and Miss Caroline Pritchard, daughter of Dr and Mrs Charles Pritchard. The Rev Trevor Smyth officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Suzanne Pritchard and Miss Helen Scott. Mr Simon Jewell was best man.

The reception was held at the Members' Enclosure, Goodwood. The honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr J.P. Watson

and Miss L.J. Cockell  
The marriage took place on Saturday, September 5, at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Hellingly, of Mr Jonathan Philip Watson, 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars, third son of Mr and Mrs Andrew Watson, of Faldonside, Melrose, Roxburghshire, to Miss Lucinda Jane Cockell, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Cockell, of Hill Harbour House, Hellingly, East Sussex. The Rev Nicholas Lee officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Katherine Wooman, Edwina and Nicholas Hibbert-Hingson, Harriet and Alexander Cherry and Helen Flinley. Mr Alastair Lawson-Tancred was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Major A.J.B. Wyde

and Miss F.E.L. Grey  
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 29, at St Salvator Church, Castle Cary, of Major Alexander Wyde, elder son of Mrs Margaret Wyde and the late Major John Wyde, of Wetherden, Suffolk, and Miss Fiona Grey, youngest daughter of Mr Major General and Mrs Charles Grey, of Castle Cary, Somerset.

Nature notes

SOME house-martins are moving south, but many can still be seen feeding out in the fields: they swoop over the heads of grazing cattle which have disturbed insects in the grass. In the woods, mixed flocks of tits are forming: the coal tits are particularly noisy and active, hovering and darting among the twigs and bursting into loud, plaintive calls. The staccato whistling of nuthatches can be heard again, with one bird joining in after another until the treetops seem to be full of echoing whistles. Great spotted woodpeckers are looking very bright after moulting, barred black and white above and saffron under the tail: at this unburied time of year, they like to sit for long periods on the very pinnacle of a fir tree, looking around them.

On lime trees, the drumstick-like seeds have now formed, and there are many

Coal tit

yellow patches among the leaves. The first conkers will soon drop from the horse-chestnuts. Rowan berries are a brilliant red: they are shaped like tiny tomatoes. Autumn flowers include wild caraway, with its white head in the form of a saucer, and leafy hawkweed, the latest-flowering of all the dandelion-like plants.

DJM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEATHS

James died to them. Now give you are at arms with the commandment of God in order to maintain your own freedom. St. Mark 7:9

BIRTHS

AKINCI - On August 28th 1992, to Selma (nee Gibbs) and Abdullah, a daughter, Lutfiye.

BENDEL - On September 4th, to Louisa (nee Evered) and Colin, a son, Sean Philip Anthony, and brother to Amelia.

HODGE - On September 4th 1992 to Alistair and Jacqueline (nee McFarlane), a daughter, Emma Bronie Cora.

PEEL - On September 3rd, to Patricia (nee Evered) and Francis, a daughter Imogen Mary Grace, a sister for Felicity.

RELMAN - On September 2nd 1992, to Gale (nee Morris) and Charles, a son, Russell, a brother for Katherine.

WINDHAM - On September 4th, to Emma (nee Johnson) and Alastair, a son.

RUBY ANNIVERSARIES

KILBOURNE-LEVETT-SCHWEN - On September 7th 1922, in Lima, Peru, Jeffrey Kilbourn to Patricia Levett-Schwene.

DEATHS

BENNETT - On August 29th in the Eastbourne District General Hospital, Dr. Rose, Funeral Service at Lamburn Crematorium on Tuesday September 8th, at 1.00pm. Inquiries to Elaine & Son Ltd., 19 South Street, Eastbourne, (0323) 27801.

BOWMAN - On September 3rd 1992, peacefully in hospital, Frances (Lady Bowman), widow of Sir John Bowman Bt, and wonderful stepmother to the late David and to Rachel, Flowers to Camp House, North Brook Street, Newbury. Funeral 11 am, Wednesday September 9th, at St. Mark's Church, Eastleigh, Hants. Cremation private.

CURRIE - On June 27th, at Brighton, Melbourne, Australia. Wilfred Hutton (OBU F/L or R.A.F. 78 Bomber Squadron, "A" duty honours) died. Mr. Trevor Currie, Flat 2/20, 22a St. Andrew's, Victoria 3185, Australia.

DEATHS

DE PASI - On September 3rd 1992, peacefully in St. Mary's Hospital, Mandeville, Jersey (nee Fitt), aged 81 years. Deceased wife of the late Anthony, mother of Belinda, Paul and Andrew. Friends who wish to attend, there will be a cremation service at the Chertsey Crematorium, Aldershot at 10.30am Friday September 11th, followed at 12.00 noon by a service of Thanksgiving at St. John's Church, Whitechurch, Basing. Family flowers please. Donations, if desired, to N.S.P.C.C. may be sent to c/o Sheffield Furnerals, 180 High Wycombe, Bucks. Tel 0295 82160.

EDWARDS - On August 30th 1992, peacefully in America (van) at home after a long illness, aged 84. Cremation at 11.00am on Thursday September 10th at 11.30am. Committal service at 12.00pm. Directors H.D. Tribe & Sons. 0203 234516.

HEWES-LARSEN - On 2nd September peacefully at home, David (nee Larsen), 1900th, aged 55 years. Beloved mother of Robin and Brian. Much loved by Cheryl, Nicola, Simon, Tessa, Timothy, Nicky and Gilly. Funeral service to take place at Croydon Crematorium, Wednesday September 9th, at 11.40am. Flowers c/o Philip Goode, Castle Court Funeral Home, Newbury, NPT 25E. Telephone: 0673 853161.

KAMANI - On September 3rd 1992, peacefully in America, Richard, much loved son of Xenia, husband of Valerie and brother of George.

MATHERN - On September 4th 1992, peacefully after a long illness, borne with courage. Walter Lewelyn (Lewyn) aged 70 years of Redhill. Much loved father of Kathryn, Hugh and David and loving grandfather of Oliver, Elin, Laura and Oscar. Funeral service at the Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Balcombe Road near Crawley, Sussex, on Thursday September 10th at 2.00pm. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Macmillan Unit may be sent to L.F. Linell & Son, Funeral Directors, North Street, Maitland, West Sussex.

ROE - On September 3rd, peacefully in hospital, Charles Edward Kemmen, aged 30. Beloved husband of Ruth and adored father of Catherine and Catherine. Funeral at All Saints Church, Sleep, Peterfield, on Friday September 11th at 2.00 pm. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Queen Alexandra Hospital, Gosport. Hospital service on Wednesday, September 9th, at 12 noon, followed by cremation at St. Faith's Crematorium, Farnham, or if preferred, donations to The Friends of the Hospital, 17/18 Chancer Street, Basing, Basingstoke, Hants.

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## OBITUARIES

## MARY NORTON

The Clock family adrift, drawn by Pauline Baynes for a cover of *The Borrowers Afloat*

Mary Norton, actress and writer of children's books, died at Hartland, Devonshire, on August 29, aged 88. She was born Mary Pearson in London on December 10, 1903.

ASKED to contribute to that great anthology of 1950s children's literature, *A Golden Land*, Mary Norton produced the very brief, very startling "Paul's Tale". Paul's Aunt Isobel is telling him a tiny little bedtime story about a jolly manikin which Paul gradually converts into a high-tension thriller to the consternation of aunt and reader alike.

What Mary Norton did on this small scale is emblematic of her larger achievement. Her children's books, of which *The Borrowers* is the most famous, take off from a ground-work of themes which are familiar enough but which are transformed by her unflinching imagination and by the assurance of her storytelling.

Like Paul, she knew that stories had to be real to work. Her love of dramatic formulations was with her from the start. She spent her childhood in a rambling Georgian house in Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, the model for Firbank Hall in *The Borrowers* where she and her four brothers were able to "escape for hours on end from grown-up supervision" and where they would make up plays and act them among themselves as what she called "living theatre".

Her enthusiasm for this imaginative life was stimulated rather than crushed by her schooling in the "strict" St Margaret's Convent at East Grinstead and when she left she did a short course at art school and then joined Lilian Baylis's Old Vic Shakespeare Company as a student. She understudied Edith Evans and worked with fellow-student Margaret Rutherford "as thin as a wasp and very pale and quiet and gentle".

In 1927, however, Mary Pearson married Robert Charles Norton and moved with him to Portugal, where his family had shipping interests. Here she stayed until 1939 bringing up her family of two boys and two girls. At the outbreak of war she returned to England and then moved with the children to New York for a year as a member of the British Purchasing Commission.

Here it was that, in order to pay rent for a house in Connecticut, she began to write, and her first children's book, *The Magic Bed-knob*, was originally published in America in 1944.

It was a simple, rather inconclusive fantasy, centring upon Miss Price, a journeyman witch of unreliable talents, and it demanded a successor. This appeared in 1947, in England only, as *Bonfires and Broomsticks* and the two books were eventually united in a single volume with the composite title of *Bedknob and Broomstick* in 1957.

Back in England by 1943, Norton

returned to the stage for a while, most notably in a two-year run of *The Guinea Pig* at the Criterion. At the same time, she was working on *The Borrowers* which was published to great acclaim in 1952, winning the Library Association's Carnegie Medal for that year, and now regarded as a classic of our time.

*The Borrowers* and its sequels made their initial impact by exploiting the idea of a race of tiny people living lives parallel to, and simultaneously with, our own. They manage their domestic affairs and their technology by adapting our possessions to their purposes, but by focusing on a single family from this scattered borrowing population, Norton gives her playful idea an unexpected human dimension.

Pod, Homly and Arriety Clock (related to the Overmantles and the Harpsichords) emerge as a completely visualised, "real" family doggedly turning things and circumstances to the best advantage that they can.

Mary Norton claimed that the seeds of her epic were planted during her own mischievous childhood, when she saw small details more clearly than expansive views and wondered what it might be like to live small among big things.

She meant them to be very practical books. In a letter to a friend which was used as an introduction to *The Borrowers Omnibus* (1990) she said: "Pod's balloon does work. I wonder if anyone has tried it?" The force of *The*



*Borrowers* though comes less from the displays of practicality and ingenuity than from the drama of the story, as they are hounded out of the Hall into an obscure and chilly future.

A sequel was a necessity. But *The Borrowers Afloat* (1955) took the Clocks into territory more dangerous than that under the floorboards and in later books, *The Borrowers Aloft* (1959) and *The Borrowers Aloft* (1961) the crises accumulated. Only in a later, concluding volume, *The Borrowers Afloat* (1982) does Norton suggest the possibility of a stable future for her heroic family, and the five-volume series is essentially a statement about the permanence of uncontrollable and lawless forces and the fragility of security.

These children's books bring desperate refugees to the heart of rural England.

Mary Norton did not find writing easy — often having "other things to do". After her first marriage was dissolved she went to live in an old Essex farmhouse with her second

husband, Lionel Boney, and in 1972, in the face of the developers and emergent Essex Man and lured by the favourable Irish income tax dispensations for writers, they retreated to County Cork.

There they bought and restored a Queen Anne house and — prompted by a friend, Oliver Knox ("Try writing 200 words a day") — she completed her other full-length story, *Are all the Giants Dead?*, a tale set among some superannuated heroes of fairland (1975).

Mary Norton was lucky to have written her foremost books during a flourishing period of children's literature and she found ideal accomplices in her illustrators: Erik Blegvad, Diana Stanley and Pauline Baynes.

*Bedknob and Broomstick* was turned into a popular film by Disney (without much profit to the author) and although film rights to *The Borrowers* were also sold, nothing has so far come of the transaction.

Norton's second husband died in 1989; she is survived by her four children.

## JOHNNIE MORTIMER

Johnnie Mortimer, comedy writer, died in East Molesey, Surrey, on September 2 aged 62. He was born at Clare, Suffolk, on July 2, 1930.

JOHNNIE Mortimer was one of television's most prolific scriptwriters who, with his partner of more than 30 years, Brian Cooke, had the nation laughing at comic characters of their creation that were to endure long after lesser shows faded. *Father, Dear Father*, which starred the delightfully waspish Patrick Cargill grappling distractedly with his life, his career and his lively daughters, was their most successful situation comedy, in terms of lasting popularity here, running for a total of 45 episodes.

However two more of their shows were not far behind as durable favourites with millions of viewers. *Man About the House* which starred Richard O'Sullivan at the peak of his career in the mid-1970s, Paula Wilcox and Sally Thomsett, was to run for 39 episodes. The immensely popular *George and Mildred* that co-starred Brian Murphy and Yootha Joyce as henpecked husband and predatory wife ran for 38 episodes.

*Father Dear Father* and *Man About the House* resulted in feature film spin-offs, with the screenplays being written by Mortimer and his partner. Other hit comedies devised by the team were many; among them *Robin's Nest*, which again starred Richard O'Sullivan alongside Yes Minister's Derek Fowlds; *Tom, Dick and Harriette*; *Let There Be Love*, and *Full House*.

Mortimer also conquered the tough and demanding American television market with his situation comedies, particularly *Man About the House*, which, as *Three's Company* and starring John Ritter, ran there for an impressive eight years.

*George and Mildred* and *Robin's Nest* were also successfully adapted to suit American taste.

Mortimer, for once working alone, also devised and wrote *Never The Twain* which became an instant and long established success, starring Donald Sinden and Windsor Davies as two rival antique dealers.

Johnnie Mortimer was a highly disciplined writer who refused to settle for anything that was second best.

He would never say "That'll do", even if under pressure from a deadline he had to be satisfied that a script was right, and he would work to get it right, whether by re-working a minor sequence or rewriting an entire plot-line, even if it meant staying up all night.

John Edward Mortimer worked as a freelance cartoonist for 12 years contributing to

many newspapers and magazines — he was a founder member of the Cartoonists Club of Great Britain — before turning to writing comedy for radio in the early 1960s.

He wrote more than 200 radio shows including scripts for the phenomenally popular *Round the Home* that starred Kenneth Horne as the avuncular rock of sanity amid the often outrageous verbal surrealism of Kenneth Williams, Betty Marsden and Hugh Fiddick.

Mortimer didn't simply dream up funny situations and larger than life characters and expect the combination to carry the comedy alone, as with some other subsequent sitcoms. He was able, with his partner, to construct genuine bellylaugh lines that, at the same time, fitted neatly into the mouths of his characters. Above all, the shows were never dull: they took their knocks occasionally from high minded critics who were inclined to consider them unsuitable. But the viewing public did not agree and laughed long and loud. An example is the running gag in *George and Mildred* where an overheated Mildred would try vainly to demand or wheedle her conjugal rights from a reluctant spouse who had better things to do.

Mortimer was able to pass on much of his experience and talent in guiding new writers



because, in addition to his own output, he was for eight years comedy adviser to Thames Television. He went on to successfully adapt his comedy skills to the stage. He and his partner wrote two plays, *When the Car's Away*, and more recent *Situation Comedy*, which have both done well internationally.

Johnnie Mortimer's thorough professionalism was long recognised by his peers: he spent much of his working day laughing and giggling with his partner and close friend Cooke, the two of them topping each other's inspirations while scribbling their gems down before they could forget them. He was a man who loved his work.

He is survived by his wife Joyce and son Roger.

## JOSEPH RAUH

Joseph Louis Rauh Jr., one of America's leading crusaders for civil rights and liberal causes, died at Sibley Memorial Hospital in Washington on September 3 aged 81. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 3, 1911.

JOSEPH Rauh went to Washington, in the depths of the Great Depression, to fight for President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. When the New Deal faded into history, and others abandoned the seemingly hopeless task of bringing fairness and a semblance of equality to American society, Joe Rauh never gave up. For nearly six decades he was the champion of the underdog, the defender of the working man — and a pain in neck to fundamentalists, segregationists, witch-hunters, and a large slice of the American establishment.

"Many who never knew

him," said *The New York Times* in an editorial tribute, "are the beneficiaries of that pressure and passion."

The son of a German-born shirt manufacturer, Rauh took a major in economics at Harvard University, graduating with distinction in 1932. But 1932 was not a good year to go looking for a job, so he stayed at Harvard, attended the Law School and again came first in his class. The distinction won him an appointment as law clerk to Justice Benjamin Cardozo, who had succeeded Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes on the United States Supreme Court, but he combined the job with active work for several of Roosevelt's New Deal agencies and the Lend-Lease Administration. During the second world war Rauh served in the US Army, joining the staff of General Douglas MacArthur as an expert on lend-lease. Discharged with the

rank of lieutenant colonel in 1945, he was admitted to the Washington Bar and began a career that was to be equally divided between the courts and active backstage politics. In 1947, with a group of fellow liberals, he founded Americans for Democratic Action — an organisation conceived as a bulwark against communist domination of liberal politics, but which grew into a ginger group devoted to keeping the Democratic Party true to its principles.

"The only difference between Americans for Democratic Action and the Democrats," Rauh said in 1955, "is that we believe in their platform and they don't." He was to remain active in the association, latterly as vice president, for the rest of his life.

As a white man, and a Jew, Rauh enjoyed the unusual distinction of serving on the executive council of the Na-

tional Association for the Advancement of Coloured People. For 40 years he was general counsel for the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and also represented the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, the United Auto Workers Union, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and other labour organisations.

"Joe's imprint was all over the civil rights era," said Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP. Rauh was a regular participant at Democratic Party national conventions, and it was at his first, in 1948, that he made one of his most important contributions to the liberal cause. He took a leading part in writing the strong civil rights plank that was adopted in the party's platform and provided the foundation for the federal legislation that was to come. It also led to a walk-out by segregationist Demo-

crats from the Deep South, splitting the party wide open.

By the 1950s, when anti-communist paranoia reached its height, Rauh was acknowledged as the leading civil liberties lawyer in the United States, and he became the attorney of choice for those who were being pilloried in the McCarthy witch-hunts of the period. Among his clients were the writer Lillian Hellman, who was subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1952, and playwright Arthur Miller. Miller was indicted on contempt charges in 1956 for refusing to identify former associates with left-wing sentiments. He was convicted, but Rauh later won the case in a federal appeals court.

A powerful figure, 6ft 2ins tall and addicted to colourful bow ties, Rauh became more than familiar to politicians on Capitol Hill during the Johnson administration. He lob-

bied loudly and constantly for passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968, but his pride in their adoption was not unqualified. "I'm proud of our laws," he once said. "What our generation has done is to bring equality in law. The next generation has to bring equality in fact."

In recent years Rauh abandoned the practice of law, but kept an active schedule as a public speaker to the end. He also continued to lobby strenuously against the conservative nominations to the Supreme Court of the Reagan and Bush administrations. He never became rich, having performed much of his work for little or no pay. "Other people may have made more money," he said in 1985. "But no one has had more fun."

Joseph Rauh is survived by Olie, his wife of 57 years, and two sons.

Nicholas Boyle

## Reflecting on the creation, language and life of the Trinity

THE Trinity must have more Sundays named after it (in both senses) than any other Christian mystery, but do they bring us any nearer understanding it? I suspect the difficulty is that the Trinity is not a mystery at all, and only people who think it is are tempted to ignore or dismiss it as a speculation of church councils, a Greek invention which has nothing to do with the faith of Jesus and/or the first disciples.

Of course, the Trinity, as a doctrine about God, is as much a mystery as God is. But that has to do with the nature of God, not with the nature of Trinities. The structure of all our experience is Trinitarian (and, to recognise this, it is not necessary for someone to think they believe in God).

If I try to say what life as a whole, as I experience it, is like, I find it has three absolutely general characteristics. It is natural, it is human, and it is personal. All together, and all the time, but quite distinctly. Three totalities, in one life.

By saying that my experience is natural, I mean that all the time it is experience of the material universe. The universe is rather in the news at present: its beginning, and possible end, in a singularity, its development or organic molecules as it cooled, the process of evolution, and the behavioural patterns common to some or all species or animals. This is the realm of science, what Christians, Jews, and Muslims know as the Creation, in which human beings have a very small and quite unprivileged part. And there are plenty of scientists also in the news who are eager to tell us that this is everything, there is nothing more to life than a large number of particles in a mathematically describable order. And obviously in a sense they are right. But only in a sense.

I may know that, in natural and material terms, being human limits me to a minutely specific point in the universe and in its development, but most of the issues in my life

arise only because I am human and belong in this minutely specific spot. Are there scientific answers to such questions as "What will be the political future of Russia?", "Is Hamlet right about suicide?", "What are John's chances of getting into university?" These are big questions, too, bigger in the lives of most of us than the Big Bang, all the evidence for which, collected by radio telescopes, does not amount to enough energy to run a light bulb. Everything, even science and all our thoughts about nature, is part of the web of concept and naming and meaning that we weave in human language, part of the story that human beings tell themselves about themselves. There is a profound sense, which modern literary critics have just begun to grasp, in which everything really is all "words, words, words". It is not simply true to say that the material universe is everything there is; we could equally well say "history is everything there is".

But it no more seems right to say that we are a particular product of human language and culture, than that we are a passing conformation of genetically ordered protein, in a universe sliding towards absolute zero. We know we are not just products and that it is another answer to the question "what is everything?" to say "everything is what comes to an end when you die". Life is a process in which we are active, making ourselves, though by means of a spontaneous energy that we do not fully understand. We know from our own experience that whatever the weight of circumstances there is something about our life that is up to us — and, even if it is no more than the smile we put on from our wheelchair, that is the area of life in which pre-eminently "we" exist. It is marked by our character, our success and failure, our generosity and impoverishment — "the world of the happy man is a different world from the world of the unhappy man," said Wittgenstein.

So our experience can be grasped as a whole in three distinct ways: scientific, historical (or linguistic), and moral. We can equally well call the totality of things "the universe", "the sum of human knowledge", or "our life". There is no knowledge of any feature of the natural universe which is not also part of the human network of communication and meaning built up over time; there is no feature of the human communication system that is not also a natural feature of the cooling universe; there is no aspect of my life that is not constituted both by my cultural environment and by my material make-up, yet without me, as the mystics have long known, "this world with its galaxies and solar systems is nothing".

And God? Herbert McCabe has suggested that to seek God is to put a question to the world as a whole: why is there something rather than nothing? The answer to such a question does not provide us with knowledge about God

but reveals the enigmatic nature of the world. Given the Trinitarian structure in our experience of the world, that enigma of course has a triune form. There is a universe because God created it; there is a system of human meaning — human history — because God is at its centre as a person bearing the one name by which all may be saved; and there is an "I" because the God who is greater than our hearts dwells in them, and that "I" was made in His own image by Him who brooded over the waters in the beginning. Because the world as a whole is creation, language, and life, we know that that ultimate Unknown, "which all call God", is Creator, Word, and Spirit, three and one.

The writer is the author of *Goethe. The Poet and the Age*, volume one. The Poetry of Desire (Oxford University Press: hardback £25, paperback £15). A longer version of this meditation is to appear in *Priests and People* magazine.

## SEPT 7 ON THIS DAY 1870

**The birth of the Third Republic**  
(1870-1940) followed Napoleon III's surrender to Prussia but did not end the Franco-Prussian war. The relative calm in Paris described by our correspondent was soon shattered and for five months the city endured siege, bombardment and famine.

## SUNDAY AT PARIS

(From An Occasional Correspondent)  
Paris, Sunday Night.

We have had an extraordinary and most interesting day, and up to the present moment — nearly 1 am — it has, thank God, passed off without bloodshed, nor does there seem the slightest reason to expect rioting or street fighting of any kind.

As I was hurrying off from the Chamber to the Hôtel de Ville to hear the Republic proclaimed there, a French gentleman asked me to give him a seat in my cab, as he could not find his own. He was, fortunately for me, one of M. Gambetta's friends, and to show his gratitude for the drive he got me admission with M. Gambetta into the Hôtel de Ville among the first who entered it. As we almost burst in through one of the side entrances everybody keeping his legs. In the general rush forwards with no little difficulty, we suddenly found ourselves confronted by an officer and a company of the Line.

The situation looked decidedly critical. It was highly probable that the officer, in the general confusion of the day, had no orders to admit M. Gambetta, and had the military instinct been very strong in him, he certainly had men and chaspeps enough to make the entry difficult, to say the least. Happily he was a politician as well as a soldier, and he warmly welcomed the representative of the new Government, who in return kissed him on both cheeks and

declared him (as I understood) a soldier of the Republic. The officer was kissed by as many as could at the moment get at him, and then a rush was made upstairs to the principal room.

M. Jules Favre shortly made his appearance, and I am told that he proclaimed the Republic (which was shortly afterwards again proclaimed from the balcony below to the immense throng who positively flooded with a sea of faces the open space in front of the Hôtel de Ville), but not one word did I hear of what he said. The indescribable confusion and noise — occasioned by everybody jostling to get near the speaker, and imploring everybody else to keep quiet — made him perfectly inaudible.

A singular incident at first stopped his speech by as many as could at the moment get at him, and then a rush was made upstairs to the principal room. M. Jules Favre shortly made his appearance, and I am told that he proclaimed the Republic (which was shortly afterwards again proclaimed from the balcony below to the immense throng who positively flooded with a sea of faces the open space in front of the Hôtel de Ville), but not one word did I hear of what he said. The indescribable confusion and noise — occasioned by everybody jostling to get near the speaker, and imploring everybody else to keep quiet — made him perfectly inaudible.



# 50% rise in unemployed graduates

By JOHN O'LEARY, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

LESS than half of all British university graduates went straight into jobs last year. Figures published today show a 50 per cent rise in unemployment, as the recession encouraged a move into training and further study.

Essex University was the worst unemployment black-spot. Little more than a third of 1991 graduates were in jobs by the end of the year and 15 per cent were known to be out of work.

Bath University had the best record, with only 4.5 per cent still seeking employment at the turn of the year, and 60 per cent at work. Oxford was next, with a 5 per cent unemployment rate.

The comparisons favour technological universities such as Bath, and those with large medical schools, such as Liverpool, over predominantly arts-based institutions such as Essex. Some universities may also suffer for the efficiency of their careers services in keeping track of their graduates.

At Sheffield, for example, a relatively high 11.6 per cent were registered as unemployed but only 6.4 per cent could not be traced. Durham reported only 6.6 per cent unemployed but had lost contact with more than 1 in 5 of its graduates.

Most universities reported another sharp rise in graduate unemployment, but there have been some notable successes. Sussex University, which has languished at the foot of previous league tables, is bettered by only five of its rivals in the latest statistics. A total of 6,465 new British

graduates were still looking for jobs by the end of 1991. Of 76,760 graduates, 69,631 were British. The 10 per cent from abroad are not included in the employment figures.

The Universities Statistical Record, which compiled the figures, says that the increase in numbers going on to further study or training is the most significant difference on last year's report. The 28 per cent staying on compared with less than a quarter of graduates in 1990, helping to push the proportion in work down from 56 per cent to below half.

Architecture, humanities and mathematical sciences had the largest numbers still seeking work, all reporting at least 14 per cent of graduates without jobs. Education joined medicine and dentistry as the subjects with the best employment records.

The 9 per cent unemployment rate had risen by half since the end of 1990. University careers advisers expect this year's figure to be even higher. The number of firms taking part in the "milk round" of campus interviews has dropped sharply, and many large companies are taking on fewer graduates.

A combination of recession and the development of a pan-European jobs market has raised the numbers going abroad to 5 per cent. The rate is even higher among the holders of higher degrees.

GCSE warning, page 2  
Leading article and letters, page 13  
Education Times  
L&T section, page 7

GRADUATES SEEKING JOBS	
Bath	4.5
Oxford	5.0
St Andrews	5.7
Liverpool	5.9
Surrey	5.9
Exeter	6.5
Sussex	6.6
Brunel	6.6
Durham	6.6
Nottingham	6.8
Bristol	6.9
Aberdeen	7.1
Lancaster	7.4
Cambridge	7.5
Birmingham	7.8
Dundee	7.8
Queen's Univ	7.8
Belfast	7.8
Edinburgh	8.2
Lampeter	8.2
Southampton	8.5
Strathclyde	8.5
Hull	8.6
Stirling	8.6
Warwick	8.8
Aston	9.0
Harriet-Watt	9.7
London	9.9
Loughborough	9.9
Keele	10.2
Manchester	10.2
Leeds	10.4
East Anglia	10.6
Bradford	10.6
Newcastle	10.8
City of London	10.8
Sheffield	11.6
Ulster	11.0
Leicester	11.0
Birmingham	11.2
Cardiff	11.8
Kent	12.0
UMIST	12.2
Glasgow	12.2
Reading	13.6
Salford	13.9
Leeds	14.2
Aberystwyth	14.4
Essex	18.3

Figures are a percentage of UK graduates with seeking employment at December 31 1991



Parting shot: a member of the Abkhazian national guard fires a final volley as he turns to retreat at the moment a ceasefire between Georgian and Abkhazian forces was coming into effect. Yesterday, rebel leaders in Abkhazia accused Georgian

forces of violating the truce by making helicopter and tank attacks on villages in the Black Sea region (Our Foreign Staff writes). The ceasefire, agreed in Moscow last week between Georgian, Abkhazian and Russian leaders, came into effect on

Saturday. The Georgian news agency, Iprinda, said there was fighting in northern Georgia but a truce was holding around Sukhumi, the Abkhazian capital. Georgian troops were sent into Abkhazia last month after officials were kidnapped

and taken to Abkhazia. In the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, where a ceasefire was to begin last Tuesday, Azerbaijani forces said they had regained control of villages in the northeast of the enclave. Armenian sources denied this.

## Russian cut-price challenge flies in

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

A RUSSIAN jet powered by Rolls-Royce engines which was yesterday offered to the world's airlines at up to 30 per cent less than its western-built rivals, is poised to challenge the dominance of Boeing and Airbus.

The Tupolev TU204 is claimed to be more modern, more efficient and much cheaper than its main competitor, the Boeing 757. A joint Anglo-Russian marketing organisation, Bravia, has been set up to sell the jet to charter and scheduled airlines.

Malcolm Magee-Brown, Bravia's director-general, said yesterday that detailed discussions are under way with several potential customers at this week's Farnborough Air Show. "Although we may not actually sign up with a launch customer this week, we certainly hope to be able to do so very soon," he said. The

TU204, which looks so like the Boeing 757 that it became known as the 757ski, could prove a further embarrassment to Western aircraft manufacturers who gathered at Farnborough yesterday in an atmosphere of almost universal gloom.

Jean Pierson, president of Airbus Industrie, admitted that the world recession had gone on far longer than anyone had predicted and that banks were losing confidence in airlines' ability to make

profits. American participation in the Farnborough show, which opens to the public today, is muted and the usual public relations hysteria is missing.

Only the Russians are at Farnborough in force offering the latest military and commercial aircraft for sale at prices which no one in the West can hope to match. More than 300 Russian salesmen were at Farnborough yesterday - press day. Alexei Tupolev,

president of the Tupolev Aviation Group, said: "We are at the same stage as our country is politically. We have abandoned all new military development and now we are concentrating on commercial aircraft."

Rolls-Royce provided Bravia with four RB211-535 engines similar to those which secured a 60 per cent slice of the Boeing 757 market.

Now Bravia is waiting for the aircraft to receive its full certification from Russian, American and European airworthiness authorities.

Hopes are high that this will be in 1994 and the first target customer is Aeroflot, the world's biggest airline.

British Aerospace yesterday announced a £13 million order for six Jetstream Super 31s business planes from a French carrier.



High hopes: the Tupolev TU204 at Farnborough

## Major pledges not to bully Denmark

Continued from page 1  
rates for the moment. But they would have preferred a commitment to bring them down before long. The joint message after a day of intense negotiations pledged EC governments to "take advantage of any opportunity to reduce interest rates".

Gordon Brown, Labour's shadow chancellor, described the Ecofin meeting as a "missed opportunity for change" and another failure of leadership, and called on the chancellor to set an example in Britain by attacking the recession with measures to reduce unemployment.

Labour is planning this week to switch the focus back to the government's management of the domestic economy. Mr Brown said yesterday that Mr Major's government had broken seven pledges in their first five months. They claimed to have stopped

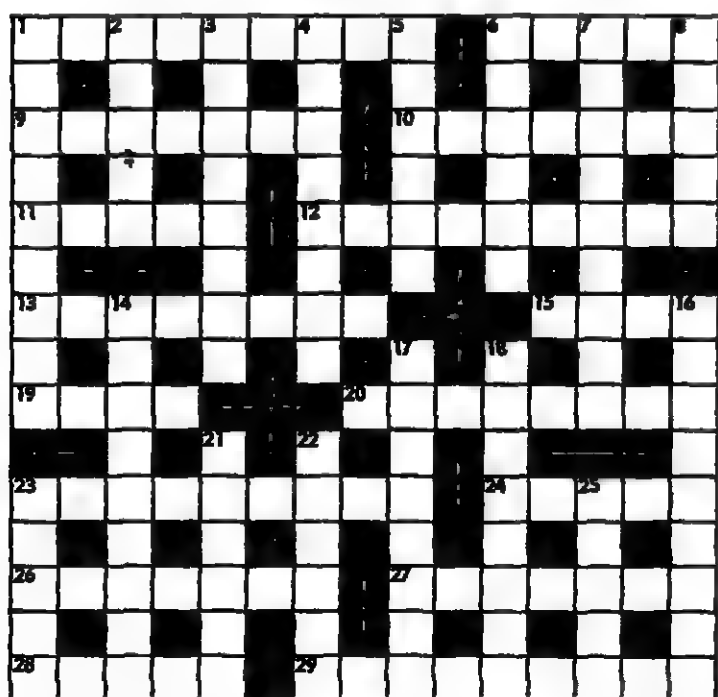
mortgage repossessions and yet there had been 35,750 in the first half of the year. They had promised 30,000 new work experience places by March and 60,000 in a full year to reduce unemployment, but only 23,000 had appeared.

Among other pledges, they had promised extra spending on public services and now planned to cut £16 billion from four-year spending totals already agreed. The promised post-election recovery, said Mr Brown, had not materialised and promises were exposed as a hollow sham after "five months of betrayal".

Frank Dobson, Labour's employment spokesman, will say today that unemployment would cost taxpayers £24 billion this year because of benefits paid out and tax lost.

Maastricht blocked, page 7

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19,017



### ACROSS

- Delays as the site is prepared (9).
- The condition to maintain (5).
- Fix for Argentinian leaders to travel over (7).
- Indicating ruin to the top man (7).
- Connection that is plain in set-back (3-2).
- Many a union appears sporting (9).
- Growing source of breakfast-food? (8).
- Withdraw labour (4).
- Opposed to getting involved in rough sea rescue (4).
- A firm boss (8).
- He won't challenge cheat first (9).
- A medico the French move with ease (5).

### DOWN

- A man without guile but also uncaring (9).
- Russian? That's material (5).
- Stick up for those in temporary accommodation (4-4).
- Exchanging about a quarter has become pressing (8).
- Model shown by representative in market (6).
- Air filter (6).
- Quite possibly lamenting getting into a row (9).
- A flier on course? (5).
- Betrayed - handed over (5,4).
- A fellow plugging people in high places (9).
- Noted speech (8).
- The weight of silver received in last month's drive? (8).
- Present company made to stick together (6).
- Assume breakdown causes diversion (6).
- Body of police surrounding the monarch (5).
- Bear requiring running water (5).

中 PARKER  
DUOFOLD

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 19,016 will appear next Saturday. The 5 winners will receive a Duofold fountain pen supplied by Parker

Concise Crossword, page 13  
Life & Times section

## SHAKESPEAREANS

By Philip Howard

OSWALD  
a. Foppish courtier at Elsinore  
b. Lover of Bianca  
c. Goneril's servant

CAIUS  
a. Conspirator against Julius Caesar  
b. A French doctor  
c. Coriolanus' best friend

POLIXENES  
a. A husband king  
b. A lover of Cleopatra  
c. A rescuer of Pericles

BELARIUS  
a. A god of war  
b. A general of the Romans  
c. A stream of Britain

Answers on page 14

## AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 033 401 followed by the appropriate code

London & SE  
C London (within N & S Circle) 731  
M25/M26/M27/M28 732  
M25/M26/M27/M28 733  
M25/M26/M27/M28 734  
M25/M26/M27/M28 735  
M25/M26/M27/M28 736

National motorways  
West Country 737  
West Midlands 738  
Wales 739  
East Angles 740  
North-west England 741  
North-east England 742  
Scotland 743  
Northern Ireland 744

AA Roadwatch is charged at 30p per minute (cheap rate) and 40p per minute at all other times.

## FOR THE LATEST REGIONAL FORECAST

24 hours a day, dial 0891 500 followed by the appropriate code.

Great Britain  
Kent, Surrey, Sussex 701  
Dorset, Hampshire & Isle of Wight 702  
Devon & Cornwall 703  
Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall 704  
Berkshire, Bucks, Oxon. 705  
Bedfordshire & Essex 706  
Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambs 707  
West Mid & Sh. Glam & Gwent 708  
Shropshire, Hereford & Worcs 709  
Central Midlands 710  
East Midlands 711  
Lincoln & Humbershire 712  
Dyfed & Powys 713  
Gwynedd & Clwyd 714  
N.W. Wales 715  
W & S Wales & Wales 716  
N.E. England 717  
Cumbria & Lancashire 718  
S.W. Scotland 719  
W. Scotland 720  
Edin & Fife/London & Borders 721  
E. Scotland 722  
Grampian & E. Highlands 723  
N.W. Scotland 724  
Caledonia, Orkney & Shetland 725  
N. Ireland 726

Weathercall is charged at 30p per minute (cheap rate) and 40p per minute at all other times.

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Bedfordshire & Essex 706  
Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambs 707  
West Mid & Sh. Glam & Gwent 708  
Shropshire, Hereford & Worcs 709  
Central Midlands 710  
East Midlands 711  
Lincoln & Humbershire 712  
Dyfed & Powys 713  
Gwynedd & Clwyd 714  
N.W. Wales 715  
W & S Wales & Wales 716  
N.E. England 717  
Cumbria & Lancashire 718  
S.W. Scotland 719  
W. Scotland 720  
Edin & Fife/London & Borders 721  
E. Scotland 722  
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E. Scotland 722  
Grampian & E. Highlands 723  
N.W. Scotland 724  
Caledonia, Orkney & Shetland 725  
N. Ireland 726

England and Wales will be rather windy with sunny spells and scattered showers, although there may be heavier isolated showers later. Northern Ireland and most of Scotland will also have a windy day with squally showers, some heavy, with a chance of hail or thunder. More prolonged rain is likely over northern Scotland, with gales in many places. Outlook: showers over northern areas spreading to all parts.

Midday: 1-4: shower; 5-8: sun; 9-12: sun; 13-16: sun; 17-20: sun; 21-24: sun; 25-28: sun; 29-31: sun

Abandon 7.2, 1.4, 1.7, 1.9, 2.1, 2.3, 2.5, 2.7, 2.9, 3.1, 3.3, 3.5, 3.7, 3.9, 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 4.7, 4.9, 5.1, 5.3, 5.5, 5.7, 5.9, 6.1, 6.3, 6.5, 6.7, 6.9, 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, 7.7, 7.9, 8.1, 8.3, 8.5, 8.7, 8.9, 9.1, 9.3, 9.5, 9.7, 9.9, 10.1, 10.3, 10.5, 10.7, 10.9, 11.1, 11.3, 11.5, 11.7, 11.9, 12.1, 12.3, 12.5, 12.7, 12.9, 13.1, 13.3, 13.5, 13.7, 13.9, 14.1, 14.3, 14.5, 14.7, 14.9, 15.1, 15.3, 15.5, 15.7, 15.9, 16.1, 16.3, 16.5, 16.7, 16.9, 17.1, 17.3, 17.5, 17.7, 17.9, 18.1, 18.3, 18.5, 18.7, 18.9, 19.1, 19.3, 19.5, 19.7, 19.9, 20.1, 20.3, 20.5, 20.7, 20.9, 21.1, 21.3, 21.5, 21.7, 21.9, 22.1, 22.3, 22.5, 22.7, 22.9, 23.1, 23.3, 23.5, 23.7, 23.9, 24.1, 24.3, 24.5, 24.7, 24.9, 25.1, 25.3, 25.5, 25.7, 25.9, 26.1, 26.3, 26.5, 26.7, 26.9, 27.1, 27.3, 27.5, 27.7, 27.9, 28.1, 28.3, 28.5, 28.7, 28.9, 29.1, 29.3, 29.5, 29.7, 29.9, 30.1, 30.3, 30.5, 30.7, 30.9, 31.1, 31.3, 31.5, 31.7, 31.9, 32.1, 32.3, 32.5, 32.7, 32.9, 33.1, 33.3, 33.5, 33.7, 33.9, 34.1, 34.3, 34.5, 34.7, 34.9, 35.1, 35.3, 35.5, 35.7, 35.9, 36.1, 36.3, 36.5, 36.7, 36.9, 37.1, 37.3, 37.5, 37.7, 37.9, 38.1, 38.3, 38.5, 38.7, 38.9, 39.1, 39.3, 39.5, 39.7, 39.9, 40.1, 40.3, 40.5, 40.7, 40.9, 41.1, 41.3, 41.5, 41.7, 41.9, 42.1, 42.3, 42.5, 42.7, 42.9, 43.1, 43.3, 43.5, 43.7, 43.9, 44.1, 44.3, 44.5, 44.7, 44.9, 45.1, 45.3, 45.5, 45.7, 45.9, 46.1, 46.3, 46.5, 46.7, 46.9, 47.1, 47.3, 47.5, 47.7, 47.9, 48.1, 48.3, 48.5, 48.7, 48.9, 49.1, 49.3, 49.5, 49.7, 49.9, 50.1, 50.3, 50.5, 50.7, 50.9, 51.1, 51.3, 51.5, 51.7, 51.9, 52.1, 52.3, 52.5, 52.7, 52.9, 53.1, 53.3, 53.5, 53.7, 53.9, 54.1, 54.3, 54.5, 54.7, 54.9, 55.1, 55.3, 55.5, 55.7, 55.9, 56.1, 56.3, 56.5, 56.7, 56.9, 57.1, 57.3, 57.5, 57.7, 57.9, 58.1, 58.3, 58.5, 58.7, 58.9, 59.1, 59.3, 59.5, 59.7, 59.9, 60.1, 60.3, 60.5, 60.7, 60.9, 61.1, 61.3, 61.5, 61.7, 61.9, 62.1, 62.3, 62.5, 62.7, 62.9, 63.1, 63.3, 63.5, 63.7, 63.9, 64.1, 64.3, 64.5, 64.7, 64.9, 65.1, 65.3, 65.5, 65.7, 65.9, 66.1, 66.3, 66.5, 66.7, 66.9, 67.1, 67.3, 67.5, 67.7, 67.9, 68.1, 68.3, 68.5, 68.7, 68.9, 69.1, 69.3, 69.5, 69.7, 69.9, 70.1, 70.3, 70.5, 70.7, 70.9, 71.1, 71.3, 71.5, 71.7, 71.9, 72.1, 72.3, 72.5, 72.7, 72.9, 73.1, 73.3, 73.5, 73.7, 73.9, 74.1, 74.3, 74.5, 74.7, 74.9, 75.1, 75.3, 75.5, 75.7, 75.9, 76.1, 76.3, 76.5, 76.7, 76.9, 77.1, 77.3, 77.5, 77.7, 77.9, 78.1, 78.3, 78.5, 78.7, 78.9, 79.1, 79.3, 79.5, 79.7, 79.9, 80.1, 80.3, 80.5, 80.7, 80.9, 81.1, 81.3, 81.5, 81.7, 81.9, 82.1, 82.3, 82.5, 82.7, 82.9, 83.1, 83.3, 83.5, 83.7, 83.9, 84.1, 84.3, 84.5, 84.7, 84.9, 85.1, 85.3, 85.5, 85.7, 85.9, 86.1, 86.3, 86.5, 86.7, 86.9, 87.1, 87.3, 87.5, 87.7, 87.9, 88.1, 88.3, 88.5, 88.7, 88.9, 89.1, 89.3, 89.5, 89.7, 89.9, 90.1, 90.3, 90.5, 90.7, 90.9, 91.1, 91.3, 91.5, 91.7, 91.9, 92.1, 92.3, 92.5, 92.7, 92.9, 93.1, 93.3, 93.5, 93.7, 93.9, 94.1, 94.3, 94.5, 94.7, 94.9, 95.1, 95.3, 95.5, 95.7, 95.9, 96.1, 96.3, 96.5, 96.7, 96.9, 97.1, 97.3, 97.5, 97.7, 97.9, 98.1, 98.3, 98.5, 98.7, 98.9, 99.1, 99.3, 99.5, 99.7, 99.9, 100.1, 100.3, 100.5, 100.7, 100.9, 101.1, 101.3, 101.5, 101.7, 101.9, 102.1, 102.3, 102.5, 102.7, 102.9, 103.1, 103.3, 103.5, 103.7, 103.9, 104.1, 104.3, 104.5, 104.7, 104.9, 105.1, 105.3, 105.5, 105.7, 105.9, 106.1, 106.3, 106.5, 106.7, 106.9, 107.1, 107.3, 107.5, 107.7, 107.9, 108.1, 108.3, 108.5, 108.7, 108.9, 109.1, 109.3, 109.5, 109.7, 109.9, 110.1, 110.3, 110.5, 110.7, 110.9, 111.1, 111.3, 111.5, 111.7, 111.9, 112.1, 112.3, 112.5, 112.7, 112.9, 113.1, 113.3, 113.5, 113.7, 113.9, 114.1, 114.3, 114.5, 114.7, 114.9, 115.1, 115.3, 115.5, 115.7, 115.9, 116.1, 116.3, 116.5, 116.7, 116.9, 117.1, 117.3, 117.5, 117.7, 117.9, 118.1, 118.3, 118.5, 118.7, 118.9, 119.1, 119.3, 119.5, 119.7, 119.9, 120.1, 120.3, 120.5, 120.7, 120.9, 121.1, 121.3, 121.5, 121.7, 121.9, 122.1, 122.3, 122.5, 122.7, 122.9, 123.1, 123.3, 123.5, 123.7, 123.9, 124.1, 124.3, 124.5, 124.7, 124.9, 125.1, 125.3, 125.5, 125.7, 125.9, 126.1, 126.3, 126.5, 126.7, 126.9, 127.1, 127.3



## IN THE NEWS

### 'Gunmen' need to be quick on the trigger

For this column to profile one Cedric might be considered surprising, but two in a fortnight? Could the emergence of Cedric Brown at British Gas and Cedric Scroggs at Fisons be the start of a corporate trend? We must wait and see, but remember where you read it first.

This week, Cedric Scroggs takes centre-stage, or at least shares it with Patrick Egan, who became chairman of Fisons in January on the departure of John Kerridge and who, three months later, elevated Mr Scroggs from scientific equipment division chairman to group chief executive.

Their shared task is considerable. A month before Mr Kerridge's departure, the company admitted that regulatory problems in America over Imferon and Opticrom had cost it £65 million in lost profits. But things have become much worse, prompting a warning that the interim results would be bad. Tomorrow, we discover how bad and what progress, if any, Messrs Egan and Scroggs have made.

With predators hovering, the pair have a fight on their hands. But if it comes to a scrap, both are men you would want on your side. At 6ft 6ins, Mr



Scroggs: emergence

Egan cuts a commanding figure whose considerable authority draws on 41 years at Unilever, the last 14 on the main board. At 62, he retains a countryman's enthusiasm for chasing and killing things. As for Mr Scroggs, even at 51, it is abundantly clear why he was a valued member of his college eight at Oxford.

They are no strangers to adversity — Mr Egan as a nominated member of the council of Lloyd's and Mr Scroggs with two of the liveliest non-executive directorships: VJ Lovell, the recession-hit builder, and the Milk Marketing Board, these days far from a peaceful haven.

Good in a fight they may be, but they are lost without decent ammunition, the most powerful of which would be positive news on American drug approvals and progress on the planned sale of the horticultural and consumer health businesses. With time running out, it is necessary for this pair of corporate gunmen to reload and fire. Fast.

MATTHEW BOND

## Bath finance meeting signals short-term relief for pound

BY COLIN NARBROUGH  
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

PRESSURE on the pound is expected to ease after an unprecedented pledge from the Bundesbank not to tighten Germany's monetary screw and signs that France is tending towards a "yes" vote on Maastricht. But any benefit that sterling draws from the informal meeting of European finance ministers and central bankers, or the latest French opinion polls, could be short-lived.

Nothing that emerged from the "intense and realistic" exchanges at the West Country Spa town's Assembly Rooms is likely to eliminate the underlying strains in the exchange-rate mechanism. Despite what ministers described as "colossal

pressure for Germany to flag an early cut in its key lending rates, Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, and Helmut Schlesinger, the Bundesbank president, refused to budge.

With Germany firmly defending its strict anti-inflationary policy, and the American authorities on Friday signalling a further quarter point cut in the federal funds rate to 3 per cent, the transatlantic interest rate gap, which triggered the recent turmoil in the foreign exchange markets, has widened.

Uncertainty about the outcome of the French referendum on September 20 has also yet to be dispelled. The statement issued on Saturday by the Bath meeting mainly confirmed previously known positions, such as the rejection of any ERM realignment

and the readiness to deploy every available weapon to counter tension in the parity grid. Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, said the commitment to the ERM applied to the period up to the French referendum and beyond, "whatever the outcome" of the voting.

The carefully-crafted statement emphasised the need for all European economies to curb government spending and inflation. But the final section of the statement is the part likely to attract most market attention. It says that those gathered at Bath welcomed the fact that the Bundesbank "in present circumstances has no intention to increase rates and is watching closely the further development of the economy".

Ruth Lea, chief economist at Mitsubishi

Bank, said Bath had yielded "no magic", but the message would be "neutral to slightly positive" for sterling, making it possible to avoid a hike in British base rates.

The pound ended at DM2.8017 at the official 4pm London close on Friday, almost half a penny up from Thursday, but about two pennings below its best for the day. It had firmed in response to the £7.3 billion package of foreign currency borrowing announced on Thursday to reinforce the defences for sterling, only to be hit by the signal for lower American interest rates.

While Italy had to lift its discount and emergency funding rates to 15 and 16.5 per cent on Friday, the pound appeared relatively comfortable, ending the week more than a penny and a quarter from its

lowest ERM limit. In keeping with the statement's reference to taking advantage of "any opportunity to reduce interest rates", Carlo Ciampi, governor of the Italian central bank, said Italy's high rates would only be a temporary phenomenon.

Mr Lamont, who chaired the weekend meeting, hailed the Bundesbank's open and public commitment not to increase interest rates as a "significant outcome". But Michel Sapin, the French finance minister, said: "The outlook is for lower interest rates". Mr Lamont criticised the Germans for subsidising credit to east Germany. The fear is that such subsidy is bloating Germany's money supply and creating higher interest rates.

Economic View, page 19

## BT to campaign for right of appeal on Oftel

BY PATRICIA TEHAN

IAIN Vallance, the BT chairman, is to meet Michael Heseltine, the trade secretary, next week to begin his campaign for a right of appeal against decisions imposed on the company by Oftel, the telecommunications regulator.

Mr Vallance will then seek more meetings with Mr Heseltine and senior trade department officials with Malcolm Argent, his group secretary, who will spell out BT's case. Mr Argent is the director most closely involved in the debate between Oftel and BT on regulation.

A BT spokesman confirmed the meeting will take place next week. He said the agenda for the meeting will be set by Mr Heseltine, but added: "It would not be surprising if, at the meeting, although it is an agenda set down by Mr Heseltine, Iain Vallance did not bring up the question of regulation and, in particular, he would want to re-emphasise

his comments at the annual meeting on who regulates the regulator."

At BT's annual meeting in July, Mr Vallance said talks with Oftel over the last two years on the government's review of telecommunications, the second BT share sale and pricing have made a huge demand on management time as well as making it difficult for the company to plan its business in a logical and consistent way.

One suggestion he is likely to put to Mr Heseltine is that two non-executive directors should be appointed to the board of each regulator to monitor decision-making.

Mr Vallance's action follows BT's public row with Oftel over the regulator's decision in June to impose a new pricing regime on the telecommunications group. BT will be required to cut its bills for a basket of main services by 7.5 per cent below the rate of

inflation for four years from August next year.

Oftel is also forcing BT to publish separate accounts for each of its main businesses to help ensure that competitors get fair access to its network.

BT grudgingly accepted the new prices in August after two months of haggling during which it failed to persuade Oftel to reduce the retail prices index minus 7.5 per cent figure.

If it had refused to accept the new pricing formula, the alternative would have been a lengthy referral to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which would have taken up a great deal of management time and which BT would, at the end of the day, have been likely to lose.

BT will argue that regulators should be established with clear goals in mind and with a clear life span. At the annual meeting Mr Vallance said the trend in regulation in Britain appears to be towards greater intervention in management, without a clearly expressed vision or set of long-term objectives.

BT is not alone in arguing with its regulator. British Gas and Oftel, its regulator, failed to reach agreement on rates of return on the company's pipeline and storage business, leading to a referral of the entire gas market to the MMC last month.

Ian Byatt, the Oftel director general, has urged water companies to keep costs down. Professor Stephen Littlechild, the electricity regulator, has warned the regional electricity companies they must not make profits at the expense of their customers.

But BT believes its argument with its regulator should not be linked to complaints from other recently privatised industries, notably British Gas and the water companies, saying it faces real competition and they do not.

A spokesman said customers already have a choice between BT and Mercury, and, increasingly, services from the cable television industry. He said the company is no longer a monopoly supplier, but added: "We accept that we have a monopoly in the residential area, but it is a monopoly because no one else wants to take it up."

Mr Vallance will argue that competition has already entered into BT's profitability. He blamed competition, regulation and the recession for a 27.8 per cent fall in first quarter pre-tax profits to £596 million.



Business calls: Iain Vallance wants a series of meetings with Michael Heseltine

## Eurotunnel urged to end TML dispute

BY OUR BANKING CORRESPONDENT

EUROTUNNEL's bankers are intensifying pressure on the company to settle its £1.2 billion dispute with Transmanche Link, the contractor, in the next few days before they agree to extend its banking facilities at the end of the month.

Executives from National Westminster, Midland, Credit Lyonnais and Banque Paribas de Paris, the agent banks, met in Paris yesterday to discuss the tunnel operator's dispute with the building consortium.

The banks have told Eurotunnel it must settle as soon as possible or have its banking facilities blocked next month, when it needs to draw down another £100 million. The agent banks must soon ask all Eurotunnel's 200 lenders to extend a waiver on the company's banking covenants at the end of the month. The banks may refuse if the dispute is still raging.

Both sides were playing down stories that the banks had set Eurotunnel a deadline of tonight to settle with TML and no immediate settlement is expected. But the lenders are still insisting the dispute is ended quickly. The Bank of England is being closely informed about the talks.

Eurotunnel is disputing additional claims from TML worth £1.2 billion on fixed equipment for the tunnel and other work carried out. Earlier talks have narrowed the gap to about £150 million but have now stalled with both sides refusing to improve their offer.

Sir Alastair Morton, Eurotunnel's chief executive, is thought to have offered TML a package of cash and shares to bridge the gap, but TML is unhappy at accepting Eurotunnel paper. "We can't pay our suppliers in shares," said one senior TML source. TML was insisting it would not budge on its existing offer.



Sir Alastair: talks stalled

## Ryan takes back both controls at GPA

BY ANGELA MACKAY

AT A time when most big companies are splitting the roles of chairman and chief executive, Dr Tony Ryan is bucking the trend by once again assuming both positions in an executive management shake-up at Guinness Peat Aviation, the aircraft leasing group he founded 17 years ago.

Maurice Foley gives up the role of chief executive after only five months in the job. Early this year, Mr Foley announced he was retiring as president of GPA in October but by March, Dr Ryan had enticed him to take the number two job, in which he was supposed to stay for "at least two years" bedding down the planned \$3.5 billion share offering.

The flotation was abandoned in June after demand for stock evaporated, leaving GPA to reorganise its finances.

The main plank of that reorganisation is a commitment to spend almost \$12 billion on new aircraft by the year 2000 — \$7.1 billion of it by December 1994. In the group's annual report, which was

sent to shareholders late last week, Dr Ryan says: "In the present challenging circumstances, it is in GPA's best interest that there be a single leadership focus". At a group board meeting on August 11, it was decided that Dr Ryan would be that focus.

Instead of retiring, however, Mr Foley is becoming deputy chairman with special responsibility for the development of the company's new strategic plan, as well as personnel administration and company relations with financial markets and shareholders.

The senior management reshuffle involves Jim King being elevated to the position of vice-chairman responsible for aircraft acquisitions and relations with key customers and manufacturers, while Colin Barrington becomes chief executive responsible for GPA Capital and GPA Leasing.

Work is progressing on a private placing of GPA shares. This time, Dr Ryan is spearheading the campaign, helped by Nigel Wilson and John Tierney, chief executive of corporate

affairs and chief financial officer respectively. They have a formidable task ahead of them, considering that GPA's shares were reportedly on offer on the Dublin grey market at \$8 last week compared with the planned flotation price of between \$20 and \$25 a share.

GPA's leading shareholders will meet on Wednesday in Shannon, County Clare, to discuss a \$750 million private equity placement and hope to announce a successful resolution by the end of this month.

In June, GPA raised \$500 million from a complex aircraft securitisation package known as Alps. The company plans two more such packages before the end of its financial year next March.

The second Alps is running behind its autumn schedule as Citibank, the issue's lead manager, tries to restructure the deal to secure better credit ratings from the rating agencies, Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's.

Meanwhile, the third Alps, which is slated for December, is also likely to be postponed.

## Nationwide seeks end to tax relief

BY NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE head of Nationwide Building Society has called for the abolition of mortgage tax relief and its replacement with benefits to help low wage earners and first-time buyers to help stimulate the housing market.

Tim Melville-Ross, the chief executive of Nationwide, said the present system of mortgage tax relief was unsatisfactory and that it should be phased out over several years.

Mr Melville-Ross criticised the way tax relief is available to all homeowners at a flat rate, regardless of income. He called for a far-reaching package of incentives and changes to housing taxation to improve the market, instead of any individual short-term emergency measures.

Speaking on Channel 4 last night, Mr Melville-Ross said a temporary increase in the £30,000 limit to tax relief for first-time buyers would help to improve the depressed housing market. He called for the government to introduce a means-tested mortgage benefit, similar to existing rent benefits, to help people on low incomes and those in arrears with their mortgages. He also said the government should consider introducing tax incentives to stimulate the private rental market.

Mr Melville-Ross called for the government and mortgage lenders to examine ways

of insuring first-time buyers against a fall in the value of their houses.

A package of incentives could be combined with the gradual phasing out of mortgage interest tax relief, which will cost the government an estimated £6 billion this year.

Mr Melville-Ross's suggestions come a month after Sir Christopher Tugendhat, the chairman of Abbey National, called on the government to introduce tax relief to offset losses homeowners are suffering from the fall in house values.

## Opposition likely for any O'Reilly MGN bid

BY OUR CITY STAFF

TONY O'Reilly, the Irish businessman, is believed to be planning a partial offer for Mirror Group Newspapers. The scheme is likely to be opposed by Maxwell Communication Corporation's administrator, who controls 54 per cent of the newspaper group, and MGN's bankers, who do not want to cede control unless a full price is paid.

At one stage, it appeared Mr O'Reilly, chairman of Heinz and Independent Newspapers, was trying to put together a consortium bid, but that was ruled out in favour of a partial offer for between 25 and 29.9 per cent of the Maxwell empire's newspaper interests.

Speculation that Mr O'Reilly had approached Roy Greenslade, the former editor of the *Daily Mirror*, to re-assume control of MGN's flagship if he wins, was scuppered by Mr Greenslade.

He said yesterday that there was no agreement between him and Mr O'Reilly. "I have not been approached by Mr O'Reilly. I have not been offered the job," he said. Mr Greenslade was dismissed by Robert Maxwell in March last year and now works as a consultant to News International, owner of *The Times*. John Talbot, administrator of MCC, has let it be known he is in no hurry to dispose of his majority stake now that MGN has been refinanced. The group's newspapers are trading well and in some cases have lifted circulation.

Mr Talbot has received "a handful" of enquiries from prospective buyers, in addition to a management buyout proposal.

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## CHANGE ON WEEK

### THE POUND

US dollar  
1 9920 (+0.0075)  
German mark  
2 8017 (+0.0143)  
Exchange index  
92.4 (+0.4)

Bank of England official close (4pm)

### STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share  
1729.0 (+48.4)  
FT-SE 100  
2362.2 (+49.6)  
New York Dow Jones  
3281.93 (+14.32)  
Tokyo Nikkei Ave  
18555.30 (+584.51)







## Motor trade is stuck in reverse

August was not a good month for the motor industry. In a sector that still delivers nearly 3.5 per cent of the national income, twice as important as the North Sea, there is no sign of emergence from recession. After record hype before the annual introduction of the new car registration letter, which bunches more than a fifth of new car sales in one month, sales were only marginally ahead of last year and well below budget. For the first eight months, registrations were down 2.5 per cent on the ghastly 1991 figures and two leading manufacturers have swiftly introduced short-time working.

As one consequence, Rover's future as part of British Aerospace will be in greater doubt. Having fixed its marketing strategy to maximise domestic profits and rebuild exports, Rover has seen its market share fall 2 points to 12.3 per cent. That fall in numerical volume is not as alarming as it may seem, because Rover has not planned for volume and because high-value, higher margin Land Rover has performed so well. Rover still depends more on the British market than any other significant manufacturer. Under John Cahill, its new chairman, BAe is cutting back to the core and it may eventually feel that a regional European manufacturer dependent on Honda would be better off fully in Japanese hands.

The British motor industry has a long history of self-destructive tendencies. Even Nissan has never been the same since it started making cars in Britain: its market share has tumbled from 6.1 to 4.4 per cent in four years. The industry has reformed production but marketing is antediluvian. The monopolies commission eschewed dramatic reforms after studying the new car market, humbled perhaps by its handling of the beer business. Yet its report was damning. It revealed high prices and a market hopelessly distorted, by the preponderance of fleet or company buying and by distribution restraints with the sepia tint of the days of retail price maintenance, before the emergence of Sainsbury and Tesco.

For the private motorist, buying a car has all the romance and twice the hassle of life insurance or double glazing. The market is bound to be complicated by its second-hand half, yet the consumer really has to want a new car badly to undertake that adversarial process of bazaar haggling that has done so much to keep down the gross national product of India. Seven out of ten customers negotiate, often with more than one dealer in parallel. Most end up paying prices within a 5 per cent range but which have little to do with list prices. As the MMC showed, private buyers subsidise the company car and if the salesman is happy, the discount-hunting customer probably got a bad deal.

That is not the poor dealer's fault. Fatally, the market is controlled not by retailers, but by manufacturers. Retailers know how to sell. Manufacturers have stunted dealer growth and competition, so the retail revolution passed by. They are now stifling growth of the independent servicing industry by insisting on keeping control of a protected but self-like distribution chain. As the commission noted: "If the more efficient dealers were free from these restrictions on expanding their business, and able to hold dealerships from all the main suppliers, they could expect to expand their operations by developing the volume of sales to private buyers".

The system leaves little way of knowing what the private customer wants: low-price basic cars or a high volume of well-fitted ones. One manufacturer was found to offer 110 model variations, which hardly bespeaks confidence. The industry has had much to complain about: tax penalties, tax distortions and economic cycles exaggerated by policy. Its poor performance remains ultimately its own fault.

# Why Europe should stay married to the mark for better or worse

A French "no" vote on Maastricht would be a landmark date in Europe's post-war history, argues Wolfgang Munchau

The French may have plenty of decent and honourable arguments against the Maastricht treaty. But the notion that a "no" vote has anything other than the most profound consequences for Europe is not among their thoughts as they head towards the referendum on enacting the agreement, to be held on September 20. Prospects of a "no" vote were finely balanced at the weekend as Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, and his fellow European finance ministers scrapped their normal agenda at their meeting in Bath in favour of discussion about strains in the European exchange-rate mechanism.

But if the French vote no we can forget the birds-will-still-sing-the-next-morning school of thought, and, in particular, the notion that the European integration process will continue as before, only at a slower pace. European integration has never occurred according to timetables, having always been a dynamic process, full of surprises.

But dynamism can also unravel that which it created. A rejection of the Maastricht treaty by the French, something regarded as "unthinkable" only a few weeks ago, would be an example of such a process. Nor is there any reason to believe that process would stop on September 20. More likely, the "Eurobustlers" would gain ground and soon get their claws into another victim.

I would like to suggest one. If the Eurobustlers manage to kill off the Maastricht treaty, the "no" campaigners should then lose no time in getting rid of the exchange-rate mechanism as well. I do not mean "devaluation of the pound", "revaluation of the mark", "realignment" or any other euphemism one cares to mention. Realignments are only a half-way house. The whole system should go, lock, stock and barrel.

This may seem an odd view to take, given that I am strongly in favour of the Maastricht treaty, the single currency and even the ERM in the wider context of monetary union. A single currency will not only have strong economic benefits for Europe, but will be a harmonising force stronger than any bureaucracy or single market legislation could ever achieve. It is safe to assume that a French "no" vote would effectively kill the treaty. That, in turn, would ensure there would be no single currency until the 21st century, if at all. Moreover, the current generation



Talk of treaty and ERM: Norman Lamont met his fellow European finance ministers at Bath yesterday

of politicians will be wary to return to this vexed subject too soon for fear of burning their fingers once again. The implications of such a scenario for the ERM are profound. It is true that the mechanism came into being well before the latest rush towards a single currency was mooted at the EC's Hanover summit in 1988. But the notion of eventual monetary union was very much part of the overall design, as envisaged by Helmut Schmidt, the former German chancellor, and Valérie Giscard d'Estaing, the former French president, who dreamt up the ERM in 1978.

If the principal arguments in favour of the ERM, the following three are probably the most important. Firstly, and part of the original gameplan, the ERM successfully tamed currency fluctuations, thereby giving traders greater stability in their cross-border business operations. This is especially important for smaller traders who do not engage in

currency hedging, a means to insure against adverse currency fluctuations. The uncertainty that accompanies floating exchange rates is probably less of an economic than a psychological obstacle. In a perfectly competitive system, one would expect the total macro-economic cost of hedging to converge towards zero. Secondly, the ERM succeeded because it turned into an asynchronous system, one "dominated" by an "anchor" currency. This was never intended to be the case, although it was recognised that the ERM would also lead to harmonisation of European economies.

The anchor system does not work under every conceivable circumstance. It assumes a "virtuous" anchor with low inflation and sound economic policies. This was the case throughout the 1980s, during which European economies converged towards German standards in terms of inflation.

The problem is that Germany is no longer a virtuous anchor, while the

others are no longer profligate spenders in need of an external discipline. In fact, almost the exact opposite is now true. German inflation is higher than French inflation and on a par with Britain's performance. Unfortunately, the ERM's disciplines do not work the other way round. Because of its size and the mark's weight within the ecu basket, Germany drags everybody along, for better or for worse.

Furthermore, and most seriously of all, the economic problems stemming from German unification are not as temporary as had been hoped. Unification has proved to be a political, social and economic minefield, and like Italy's south, eastern Germany will require heavy subsidies for at least a decade if not a generation. In the meantime, Germany's economy may not return to normal.

Hence, the most important economic justification for the exchange-rate mechanism is no longer given. However important the economic reasons, they do not outweigh the

political reason for having the ERM as a precursor to full-blown monetary union. Without the likelihood of a single currency, there is no longer a need for a precursor. The ERM has been an ideal precursor in that it allows realignments in principle but discourages them in practice.

If the French vote in favour of the treaty and if the treaty, including those amendments requested by Denmark, is ratified everywhere else, then it is absolutely correct for Europe to continue with the ERM, even, if possible, with the present parities. The French experience has shown that realignments do not work very well. They probably only ever work if they are significant realignments, though for reasons of prestige, and falsely perceived ones at that, they never tend to be.

If the French vote against the treaty, only the traders' argument in support of the system remains. But if the traders happen to be British, they could presumably stomach high interest rates and the recession even less than currency market uncertainty. Their preference would probably be for a system of floating exchange rates, at least at the moment.

The debate over the ERM will this time not be constrained to Britain, as people all over Europe will find it difficult to grasp why one should continue to copy German economic policies, if domestic economic circumstances would suggest otherwise. Only if the big prize was a single currency at the end of the process, would they perhaps be persuaded that the ERM may well be worth all this agony. But not otherwise.

The Maastricht referendum is therefore a much more important event than the pacifiers would have us believe. A "no" vote would represent one of the landmark dates in post-war European history. The process of European union has been at the heart of French politics since the second world war. If France decides now to travel in the opposite direction, the consequences would be felt throughout Europe.

The last 13 years of ERM membership, during which France accepted low growth and high unemployment, would have been for nothing. The British government would find it difficult to explain why the recession, with its unemployment rate of almost 3 million, has been a "price we must pay" after all. The Italians would ask the same question. The Germans, the largest net contributors to EC funds, will wonder why their social and economic minefield, and like Italy's south, eastern Germany will require heavy subsidies for at least a decade if not a generation. In the meantime, Germany's economy may not return to normal.

Hence, the most important economic justification for the exchange-rate mechanism is no longer given. However important the economic reasons, they do not outweigh the

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Flohr rides two bases

GODDARD Kay Rogers, one of the biggest names in the headhunting industry, has found that the search is not so easy when it is closest to home. After some time looking for an American consultant to head its office in New York, it has finally found the right person — just up the road in London. Bob Flohr, formerly of McKinsey, the management consultant, and a graduate of Princeton University, has spent the past four years in Britain running his own headhunting practice. Flohr, 45, who takes up his new post in New York today, says he will carry on looking after his London clients, which will involve quite a bit of jetting back and forth. In 1967, Flohr was a member of the Princeton Tigers basketball team, then regarded as the third best in America. He will be based at GKR's new offices on Park Avenue, down the road from the Waldorf Hotel and directly opposite Flohr's old home at McKinsey.

### Currie peeled

IF YOU want a corporate broker in the north of England, the choice increasingly looks like being the Leeds office of Peel Hunt, the City broker founded by former Fielding Newson Smith partner Charles Peel and Christopher Holdsworth Hunt three years ago. The only City broker with an office in West Yorkshire, Peel Hunt has just pounced on Ian Currie, until recently head of corporate finance at northern broker BWD Rensburg, after the break-up of BWD's corporate finance operation.



He is joining Peel Hunt in Leeds accompanied by BWD man Richard Hughes where they will work with Martin Ollard, Edinburgh-born but a City man to his boots. Peel, a descendant of the 19th century Tory prime minister, says Northern companies are "best-served from the North" and has been fuelling the wheels of commerce in Yorkshire in other ways too. He is part-owner of La Grille, a Leeds brasserie, and another Leeds bistro called The Water Hole, while his brother, Robert Peel, also based in Leeds, is managing director of Mount Charlotte hotels.

### Egghead

LAKIS Athanasiou, a noted City gourmand also familiar as the highly-rated water industries analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew, has just completed a significant piece of research. Athanasiou, 33, whose girl reflects his haute cuisine tastes, has spent two weeks in Provence investigating the starred restaurants in the Michelin guide and in particular the "added value" of the celebrated gourmet eggs

— £8 each — at La Table du Comtat in Seguret. Back at his Broadgate desk, Athanasiou reports the hen's eggs are removed from their shells, the yolks mixed with trifles — "lots of them" — and put back with the whites made into a meringue. They are then served, nursery style, the tops knocked off, with tiny toast "soldiers". After sampling them extensively, he now recommends them in terms rather more poetic than those he uses for water shares. "They were a breakfast for the gods," he raves. "Absolute heaven's delight. As the Michelin says, well worth a detour."

### Mystery tour

THE car industry may not be exciting just now but a touch of glamour still surrounds Keith Hayes, aged 32, who has just left Paribas after three years to join Nomura as European motors analyst on September 21. Hayes was married in April in Antigua. His wife, Teresa Townsend, former managing director of Revlon UK, is the chic new head of Borghese, the cosmetics firm that was recently bought from Revlon by a mystery family. The family headhunted Townsend, who had since moved to advertising, for the job. "Obviously, we both know who the family is but they don't wish to make it public," Hayes says intriguingly. Previously senior economist at the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Hayes own car is a BMW 3-series blue convertible but he insists the choice was dictated by his glamorous wife. "I tend to be parsimonious and travel on the tube," he says.

DEBRA ISAAC

## Tenants have a strong hand when negotiating leases

From Mr J.M. Goodling Sir, Mr M.D.T. Evans' letter (August 19) indicates a low opinion of the intelligence of the average businessman. In our experience, the majority of prospective tenants are not only well advised, but generally very aware of their negotiating strength in the current market. We have analysed the hundred most recently reported transactions involving office, industrial and retail property nationwide, including prime, secondary and tertiary, and have identified that, in 75 per cent of cases, the terms agreed are for a lease length of 20 years or less for break clauses actionable within that period and over 50 per cent of the transactions were for terms certain of 10 years or less. At the same time, internal repairing leases, for limited repairing liabilities, are now very common in the market place.

Nowhere is this wind of change more apparent than in central London. Our research forecasts central London office vacancy rates remaining in double figures for the rest of the 1990s. "Real" vacancy rates are currently 27 per cent and the central London service sector has lost almost as many jobs in the last three years as it added in the previous six. The oversupply of office space will not be absorbed in total until at least the year 2000 and landlords are therefore forced to take a more flexible and imaginative approach to their property holdings.

The way ahead for landlords with under property should be to look to the strengths of their own sub-areas. They should research the local economic, social, cultural and business activities in order to understand the type of occupier who could put the building to good use. They should adopt a more imaginative approach and investigate alternative uses for their prop-

erty. Properly managed multi-tenanted buildings, or office hotels, may actually create local demand, especially when combined with an imaginative set of rental and lease terms. In other countries such as France, offices on flexible lease terms have proved very popular with small tenants, particularly service companies. In New York, some vacant office buildings have been let to companies providing private schools and crèches for residents and office workers.

I believe that the vast majority of landlords are well aware of the need for a creative and flexible approach. Mr Evans says that "much trouble and waste of time could be saved if landlords and their agents, when marketing property to rent, would say in their particulars what the tenant's responsibilities are to be". These days, in most cases, the tenant is better placed to specify.

Yours faithfully, JONATHAN GOODING, Director, Edward Erdman Limited, 6, Grosvenor Street, W1.

### Too detailed

From Mr A. Glynn Sir, Much has been said about "clear" and "institutional" leases by your correspondents in recent days. There is no doubt that slavish use of the word processor and the precedent library has resulted in the use of institutional type leases in totally inappropriate circumstances. A variety of factors such as the type of tenant, building or proposed use (as distinct from the pure commercial terms such as the length of the lease, break clauses etc) may render the letting "non-institutional".

Even in the case of plainly institutional transactions, professionals often attach too much importance to the detailed terms of commercial

## Registering recession in the car industry

From Mr Philip Long Sir, The "K" registration flop continues. In your picture (September 2) of Henlys celebrating their successful defence of the hostile T Cowie bid, the victors sit proudly atop a "J" registration Rover. If

Henlys cannot run to a "K" reg, what hope have the rest of us? Obviously, the recovery cannot come quick enough. Yours sincerely, PHILIP LONG, 105, Sherland Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.

## GERMAN DEBT

Interest Arrears on External Debts of the German Reich

The British Sterling Tranches

of

German External Loan 1924 (Dawes Loan)  
German Government International 5½ per cent Loan 1930 (Young Loan)

The Bank of England have been appointed by the Federal Government of Germany as Conversion and Paying Agents for the settlement of interest relating to payment dates over the eight years from 1945-1952 inclusive on the loans referred to above.

Holders of Rights Certificates relating ONLY to the British Sterling tranches of these loans are invited to lodge them with the Bank of England via their United Kingdom bankers for subsequent exchange into 3% Funding Bonds maturing on 3 October 2010.

Explanatory leaflets detailing the conversion arrangements can be obtained through banks in the United Kingdom or direct from the Bank of England.

7 September 1992

Bank of England  
London







# On a wing and a prayer . . .

As world orders for aircraft slump, airlines struggle for survival in the recession and military spending budgets are cut back, salesmen at this year's Farnborough international air show face a fierce fight for customers, reports **Harvey Elliott**, Air Correspondent

As the first visitors walk through the security checks into this year's Farnborough air show, the 650 exhibitors will cross their fingers and pray that there are at least a sprinkling of potential customers among them.

Rarely has the aerospace industry come together in such difficult and uncertain times.

The world has become a different place since the last show held in September 1990. Two years ago the recession had not taken the deep hold it has today. The Warsaw Pact was crumbling, but the Soviet Union remained intact and was still a potential threat.

Saddam Hussein had invaded Kuwait, sending a shiver through many small independent nations and the Gulf war stimulated a world market for military orders.

Today, airlines throughout the globe are losing money heavily and many are facing bankruptcy, take-overs or collapse.

Military budgets have been cut to the bone, especially among the big nations which are having to reassess their entire defence strategies, while small countries have largely completed their re-equipment programmes.

Where, then, are the sales — which remain the main reason why so many companies will still be displaying their wares — going to come from? And who will win the war for customers?

For the salesmen from Britain, France, Germany and the United States, the answers could further deepen their woes.

Surprisingly, leading the drive to impress, both in the exhibition halls and especially the flying displays, are countries from the former Eastern bloc, now called the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). They are sending a total of 21 aircraft together with 230 staff to the show.

Fifteen eye-catching aircraft from Russia and its former allies are booked to fly in the daily displays. Their makers hope to prove that they are now capable of turning out some of the most sophisticated, technically sound and competitively-priced hardware in the world.

The Yakovlev Yak-141 supersonic short take-off and vertical landing fighter promises to rival the Harrier as the showstopper for the anticipated 300,000 visitors, while the Kamov Ka-50 Hokum helicopter will be trying to impress experts from the Ministry of Defence, who are seeking a new anti-tank helicopter.

The Tupolev Tu-204, powered by Rolls-Royce engines, will aim to show how East-West co-operation can work. In addition, the Tupolev Tu-22 Backfire bomber will flaunt the capabilities which dominated RAF defensive thinking for so many years.

This spirit of co-operation will be the main theme of the event. As countries and companies realise that they can no longer afford the enormous costs involved in developing and building new equipment, there is growing approval for industry mergers and marketing deals to produce the next generation of aircraft, weapons and associated equipment.

Other former Eastern bloc countries, such as Romania and Czechoslovakia, are also showing aircraft at Farnborough in the hope of establishing trade links which could lead to future ventures with their more technically advanced Western rivals.

## Leading the drive to impress are countries from the former Eastern bloc

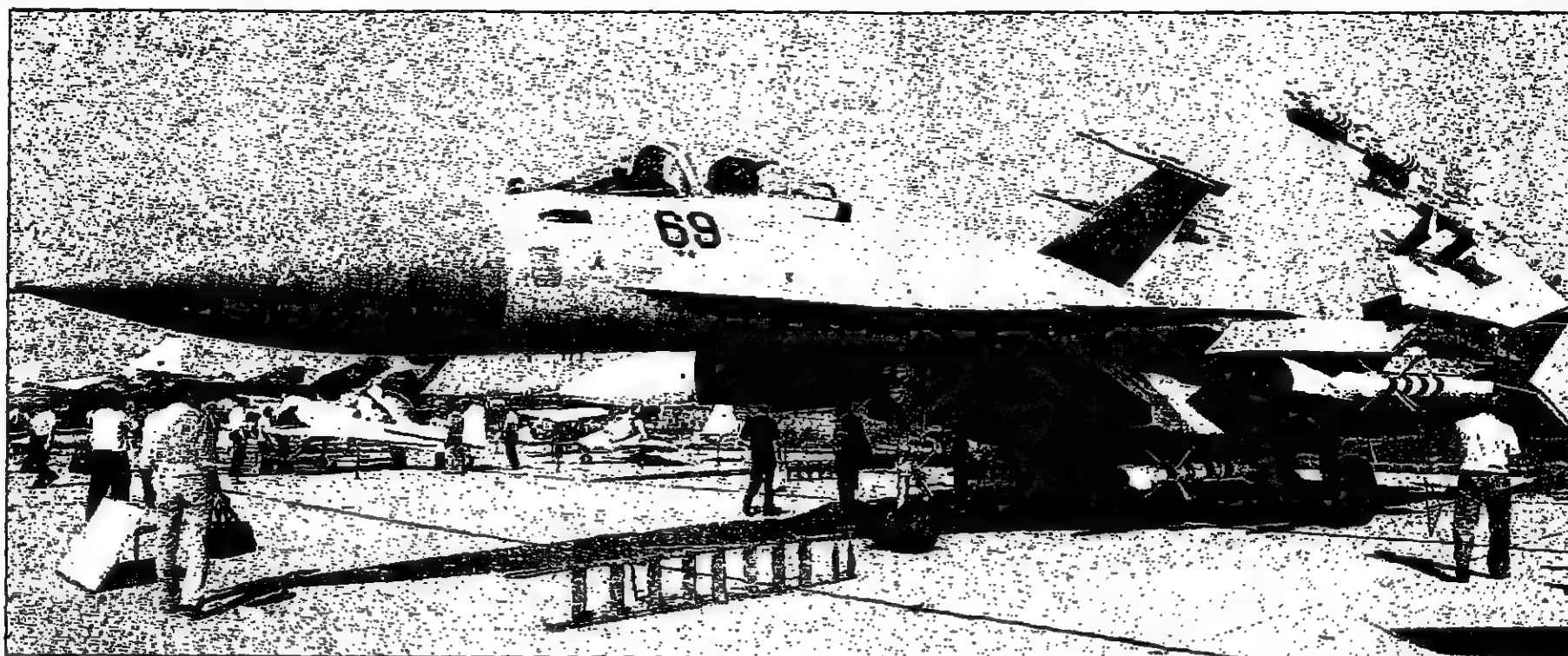
planemaker is convinced that it must start building aircraft in the middle of a recession if it is to be ready to deliver the goods when the recovery comes.

Meanwhile, Boeing is pressing ahead with its plans for its own long-range 777 twin jet, which it hopes to bring into service in 1995.

The Seattle giant is sharing work with foreign companies and 20 per cent of the 777 will be built in Japan by Mitsubishi, Kawasaki and Fuji Heavy Industries. Italy, Brazil, Korea, Singapore, Australia and Britain are also heavily involved in manufacturing parts.

Outline plans are being drawn up for the next step forward with the building of a 750-seat successor to the Boeing 747 and for a new supersonic passenger jet capable of carrying passengers over 5,800 miles at two and a half times the speed of sound.

Although still confined to the designers' drawing board, both



A Russian-built Sukhoi-27 jet fighter photographed at the Moscow air show last month. Two newer models will be on display at Farnborough



A giant six-engine Antonov AN225 cargo plane at the 1990 Farnborough show. This year the crowds will be able to see a four-engine version used to fly in the Russian sales team

projects will be discussed in detail with potential clients to define precisely what may be required and whether the technology — at an affordable price — exists to produce them.

The optimists say that by combining the low wages of the East with the high technology of the West, aircraft will soon be produced which are much more efficient, as well as cheaper, than those available today.

It is also estimated that over the next five years 5,000 new jets will be needed to cope with the anticipated growth in traffic and 7,000 more to replace those being pensioned off.

Tough new regulations are being drawn up around the world to limit aircraft noise and emissions of harmful gases, so engine manufacturers will be anxious to show that they are working on designs which will not only be more powerful, but environmentally friendly too.

With the accent firmly on cost-saving in the military field, those companies which can produce cheap effective weapons, especially anti-aircraft missiles such as Short's range of hand-held launchers, will be a focus of attention.

British Aerospace is marketing its entire range of products. The old favourite, its HS 125 corporate jet, is 30 years old but still being produced, and the Jetstream is being upgraded regularly. Doubts, however, surround the future of the BAe 146 "whisper jet".

Nevertheless, after a troubled year, BAe will be out to ensure that it does not allow the show to be dominated by foreign competition. Its salesmen will be there in force to attract as many potential buyers as they can find.

It will not be an easy show for meeting sales targets and, with money tight, even the plane spotters and family day-trippers may not arrive in quite the same numbers as they did two years ago.

But Britain's aerospace industry still employs around 200,000 people and contributes billions to the balance of trade, so Farnborough will be determined to ensure that the show goes on.

## Journey into space by plane

The emergence of Russia into the field of commercial space, ready to sell rides into orbit on its booster rockets to satellite manufacturers of any country, has thrown the world space industry into disarray.

Nations in the European "space club", particularly France, have invested huge sums in the Ariane space programme and are worried at the prospect of cut-price contracts, funded from the former Soviet Union's military budget, being used to undermine their launch business, which after early setbacks, has begun to grow.

Burgeoning space nations such as China, Japan and India are also likely to suffer in a chilly, competitive wind as Russia matches its powerful space potential against their fledgling industries.

The United States is taking a more relaxed attitude towards this remarkable metamorphosis of its former cold-war enemy, mainly because the two countries have signed a far-reaching space co-operation accord, which should enable the US to keep up with the galloping pace of Russian development in this sector.

Under the agreement, the Russians will be allowed to enter a competition with the US and other countries to provide the launch power for an American-built, Intermarsat 3 communications satellite. They will also engage in joint studies with the US aimed at employing a Soyuz-TM spacecraft as a rescue vehicle in case technical trouble hits the proposed US/International space station.

Russian cosmonauts and US astronauts will fly in each other's space vehicles. Russians will be on board the seven-day US Space Shuttle Mission 60, due to blast off

**The X-30, costing \$10 billion, would take-off and land like a plane, but blast itself into orbit**

In October 1993, and an American is to join the crew of Mir, the Russian space station, also next year.

The climax of the new partnership between two countries that only a few years ago were deadly rivals in the space race will be the rendezvous and docking in 1994 or 1995 of the Mir and a US space shuttle orbiter.

Plans for a new generation of supersonic airliners for the early years of the next century are progressing slowly, with the US, Europe, Japan and Russia all involved in serious studies.

Although differing in detail, most designs concentrate on an aircraft which would carry 250 passengers compared with the 100 seats of the present-day Concorde.

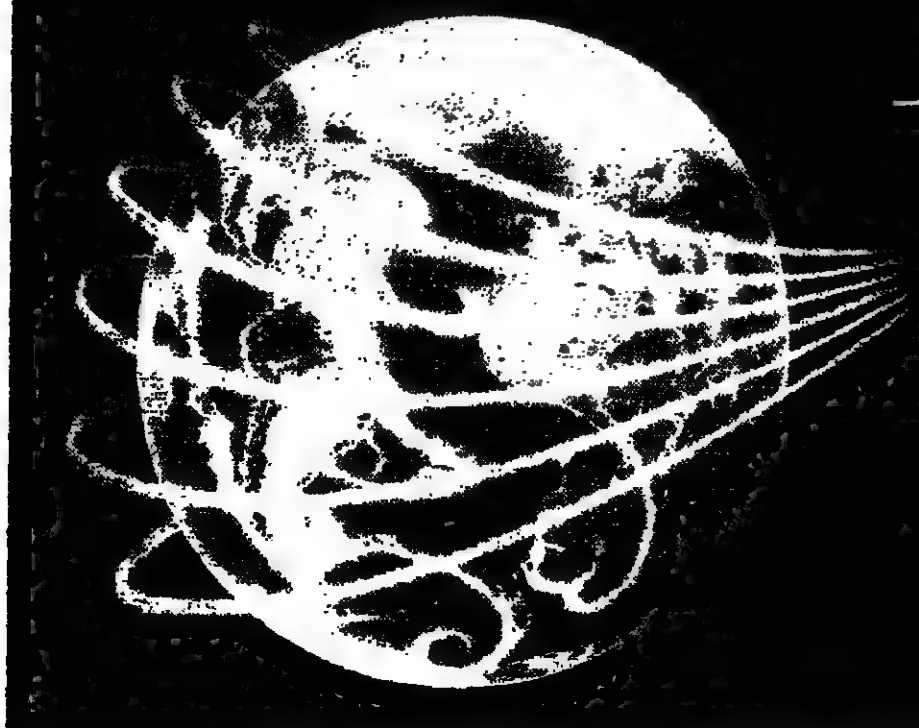
The "son of Concorde" that emerges will be multinational in character, with the various partners feeding sections into a central assembly line as a way of sharing the huge investment that such a project will demand.

The US is also engaged in the early stages of a hypersonic craft that would take-off and land like a conventional plane, but be powerful enough to blast itself into orbit.

Called the National Aero-Space Plane (NASP), or the X-30, and costing \$10 billion, it is due to enter service in ten years' time.

ARTHUR REED

**COMMITTED TO OUR CUSTOMERS - WORLDWIDE**



THE SHOW, which began yesterday, is open to the aerospace industry until Thursday (10am to 6pm). The public days are Friday to Sunday. Adult tickets will cost £13 at the gate but are available in advance from Keith Prowse (071-240 1199).

If the traffic jams are as thick as usual around Farnborough, a private jet would be the ideal way to arrive at the show. Private fixed-wing flying is, however, banned at

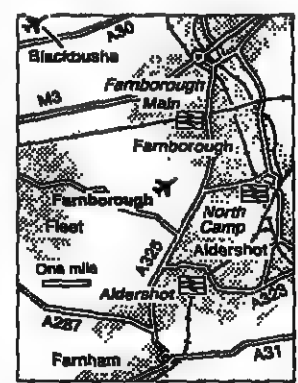
### HOW TO GET THERE — BY CAR, TRAIN OR HELICOPTER

the airfield during the event. The nearest airfield to Farnborough is Blackbushe in Hampshire (081-562 0795), but charter helicopter flights to the air show heliport can be arranged through Hascombe Aviation Services (0279 680290). Cabair Helicopters (081-953 4411) can give details of helicopter services.

Show organisers recommend that visitors travelling from London by British Rail (071-928 5100) go from Waterloo to Aldershot or North Camp, which is also the station for people travelling from Reading, Wokingham, Guildford, Redhill and Tonbridge. Then they should take a shuttle bus or taxi. Do not travel by rail to

Farnborough (Main) because the station is two miles from the location and taxis are not always available. The AA (0836 401126) can supply information on roads and weather conditions.

Information on accommodation around Farnborough can be obtained from Espot Executive Travel (071-735 0012), car rentals from Europa Ltd (071 834 8484) and on travel from IEL Travel (071-734 8200).



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Farnborough might be the greatest show on wings, but, as Harvey Elliott reports, its future is threatened

# High pressure and hot air

Just a few years ago, only Farnborough and Paris could truly be regarded as international air shows, attracting buyers and sellers of aerospace equipment, aircraft, missiles and aviation technology.

Their apparent success and the associated prestige they provided for the host country proved tempting and now many other countries are setting up rival shows.

Unfortunately the world's entire aerospace industry is feeling the chill winds of recession and many companies are now questioning spending millions of pounds on displays and hospitality in the hope of picking up the few contracts which might be available.

The resulting over-capacity is playing into the hands of the Germans, who have been trying for years to persuade Britain and France to allow Berlin to be included in the air show cycle, with each country hosting the main European event once every three years.

So far they have met with



John McDonnell: "Air shows have no value whatsoever"

stubborn opposition and decided to compete head on by holding their own show in Berlin in April. Inevitably this pulled some potential exhibitors from Farnborough. Now they are talking with Russian aerospace officials about setting up a new show in Moscow from next year in direct competition with the Paris show.

"I think we should have one European air show a year and this should be rotated through the capitals," says Dr Hans Birke, the president of the German Aerospace Industries Association.

"Proliferation is a problem," says a spokesman for the Society of British Aerospace Companies, which runs the Farnborough show. "We think it is a great pity that those seeking to establish these new shows are not doing any real market research to find out if they will be viable."

In an attempt to avoid frightening off the recession-hit manufacturers, Farnborough has tried to cut costs as far as possible. Prices, however, are still 5 to 8 per cent higher than last time.

The cost of a unit is £17.175, plus the expense of fitting it out and providing food and drink. Many companies must also pay for parking their aircraft, space in the exhibition halls and the costs of operating aircraft in the flying display.

For some companies, the total



Runway costs: exhibitors with tight budgets are questioning the expense of taking part in international events such as Farnborough

bill — not including hotel accommodation for show staff — can be as much as £2 million. With workers being made redundant as orders dwindle, such extravagance is being increasingly questioned.

John McDonnell, the chairman and chief executive of McDonnell Douglas Corporation, is open in his hostility to the cost of participating.

"We are having a very difficult time justifying the cost," he says. "From what I can tell, international air shows have no value whatsoever."

Whether Farnborough can survive depends not only on the ending of the recession but on its ability to prove that Britain is ideally placed to make it worthwhile for the thousands of staff to be

sent from all over the world for the eight-day event.

Unlike Paris, which is above all a celebration of French aerospace achievements and an attraction for families and enthusiasts, Farnborough claims to be the premier show where buyers and sellers get together to do business. It would be a pity if Farn-

borough, which was first held in 1948 and can trace its origins to the annual air pageants at Hendon in the 1920s, were to disappear.

Yet with far fewer new products it is becoming increasingly difficult for marketing executives to convince boards that they should be spending shrinking company budgets on such an extravaganza.

*Together we have reached the height of success.  
(and you know what success breeds.)*



Cooperation between  
Aérospatiale and British  
aerospace industries has  
stood the test of time. More  
than 20 years ago their  
combined skills gave birth  
to Concorde and to the age  
of supersonic transport.  
Today, Aérospatiale and  
British Aerospace continue  
their close collaboration  
in the European Airbus  
programme — the 1800  
aircraft which have been sold  
demonstrate the high degree  
of technological and  
commercial achievement  
they have reached together.  
Achievement which has  
also stimulated further  
cooperation in the  
development of joint  
defence programmes.  
As never before, the  
continued growth of the  
French and British aerospace  
industries now depends  
on maintaining this level  
of cooperation.

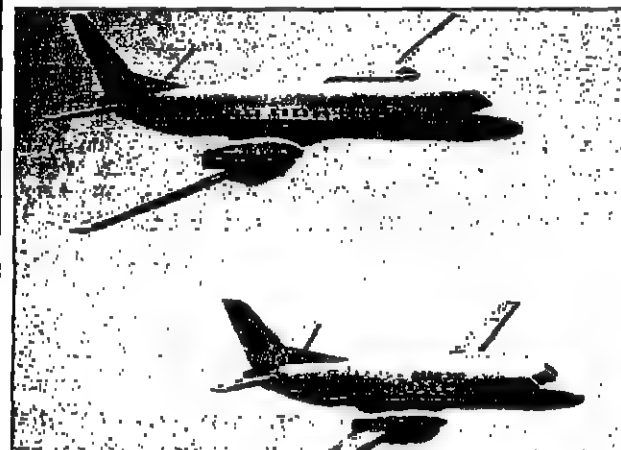


**AEROSPATIALE**

ACHIEVEMENT HAS A NAME

## Fledgelings take a bow

More than 100 types of aircraft are on display from all over the world, many of them making their debut



Big brother: the four-nation design of the 50-seat Saab 2000 is a development of the smaller Saab 340

World aerospace may be suffering, but this has had little impact on the number of aircraft types on display at Farnborough International '92.

According to the organiser, the Society of British Aerospace Companies (SBAC), more than 100 are on show from 13 countries — Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. A number of these are new types making their debut at Farnborough.

On the civil side, the heavy-weight star is an A340 wide-bodied, four-engined airliner, developed by Airbus Industrie, the four-nation consortium of Germany, France, Britain, and Spain.

British Aerospace (BAe) has entered ten civil aircraft types in the show, one of which, the Jetstream 41, is a newcomer.

Currently in its test programme at its base at Prestwick, Scotland, the J41 is a bigger version of the successful 19-seat Jetstream 31 commuter twin turbo-prop, with 29 seats and increased baggage space.

One of the J41's closest rivals in this sector of the market, the German Dornier 328, powered by two turbo-prop engines, will also be making its first Farnborough appearance.

Developed from the smaller Dornier 228, and using the same wing design, the aircraft can carry as many as 39 passengers, although its usual layout when it enters service will be for 33.

Saab, the Swedish aerospace company, is showing its latest commuter airliner, the 50-seat, twin turbo-prop 2000, due to enter service with the Swiss airline Crossair in the autumn of next year. Like the J41 and the Dornier 328, the 2000 is derived from its smaller predecessor, in this case the Saab 340.

The 2000 is the product of considerable European aerospace co-operation, with CASA, of Spain, designing and making the wing, Valtmet, of Finland, the tail, and Westland, of the UK, the rear fuselage, while Saab produces the front fuselage and flight

deck, and is responsible for final assembly, installation of systems, and flight testing.

Bombardier, of Canada, has sent its new Canadair RJ Regional Jet to the show at the same time as it goes into service with its first customer, a Lufthansa regional airline subsidiary.

The RJ is unusual in that it is a "stretch" version of a business jet, the Challenger, incorporating fuselage extensions on either side of the wing totalling 20 feet. In this configuration it can carry 50 people and will be used to carry passengers in jet comfort between small population centres and major hub airports.

The CASA/IPTN CN-235-100 twin turbo-prop which is at the show is the product of an aerospace partnership which spans half the world, Spain and Indonesia offering it as an airliner, with 45 seats, as a military freighter, or for maritime patrols (two of the latter version have been bought by Elre). Brazil has sent the Embraer Vector, a 19-seat commuter airliner with the unusual engine configuration of two pusher turbo-prop mounts at the rear of the fuselage.

The British Aerospace fleet of airliners at the show includes three of its four-jet RJ family, the 70, 85 and 100. These aircraft were formerly known as the BAe 146, but have been recently revamped with more powerful and quieter engines and a redesigned passenger cabin. BAe is also showing its large turbo-prop airliner, the ATP, and three of its Corporate Jet subsidiary's business jets, including the 1000 version, which recently entered service with operators on either side of the Atlantic. The 1000 is the latest of a line of business jets and dates back to the original de Havilland 125, which made its maiden take-off 30 years ago this August.

Business aircraft abound at this Farnborough show. The list includes, in addition to the three BAe aircraft, four versions of the Cessna Citation, the Canadair Challenger, 3A, the Dassault Challenger, 3A, the Gulfstream IV, the Learjet 31A and 35A, and the Beech Super King Air 350.

ARTHUR REED

Tight m  
power

A



# Civil services must spend to survive

Despite their losses, airlines cannot afford to delay refurbishing their fleets, says

Arthur Reed

The world's airlines are likely to lose about \$2 billion on their scheduled services this year, following deficits of \$4 billion in 1991 and \$2.7 billion in 1990, so this Farnborough show would seem to offer little to aerospace companies trying to sell new airliners.

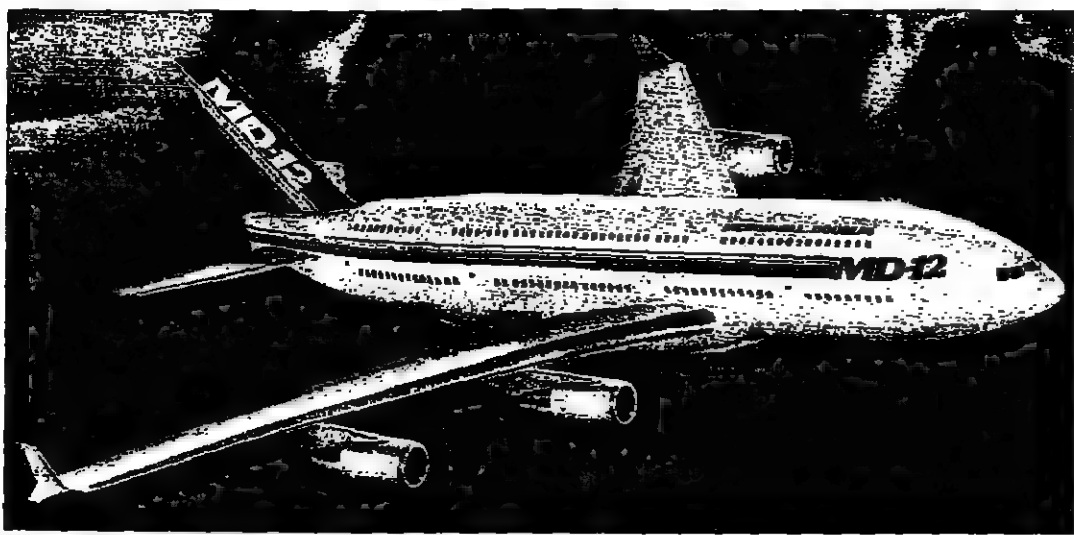
Although some carriers have cancelled orders, while others are delaying taking delivery, the airlines, with 8,600 airliners in service, still have 2,500 new aeroplanes on order.

Airline managers understand that, however bad their bottom line might look, their fleets must be continually updated if they are to attract passengers in an increasingly competitive market, and if they are to keep maintenance costs down to an acceptable level.

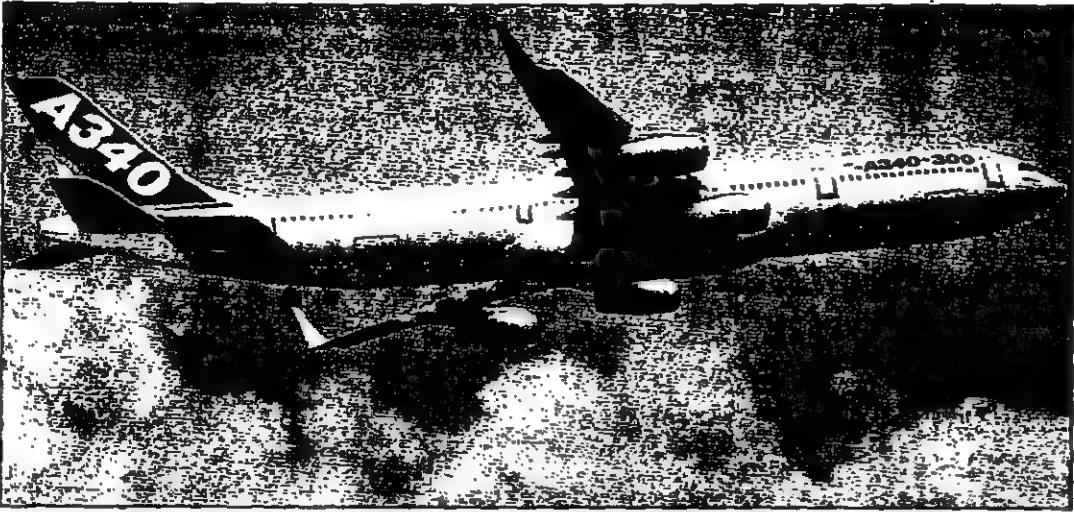
Boeing, the highly-successful American aerospace manufacturer, delivered its 7,000th jet airliner this summer — a B737 for Thai Airways. Those 7,000 aircraft have generated income of \$261 billion, and the company still has orders for 1,500 more, worth a further \$90 billion.

But Airbus Industrie, the 20-year-old European consortium of France, Germany, Britain and Spain, is creeping steadily forward, with about 30 per cent of the world market for big airliners and a new-found ability to penetrate markets which have been the traditional preserve of Boeing and other North American suppliers. It recently won a \$5 billion, 100-aircraft order for A320 150-seaters from United Airlines, based in Chicago, the US aerospace heartland.

Airbus has now taken over the number two position among the



Flight of fancy: artist's impression of the McDonnell Douglas 500-seat MD-12, planned for 1997



Star of the show: Airbus hopes to capitalise on its growing success with the wide-bodied A340

three big Western civil aircraft manufacturers, pushing McDonnell Douglas to third place. The latter recently introduced a sweeping reorganisation plan which it hopes will revive its fortunes, based on the solid foundation of its MD-80/90 and MD-11 airliners. McDonnell Douglas has been working in partnership with the aerospace industry of China to produce the MD-80/90 in that country and is in negotiation to sell

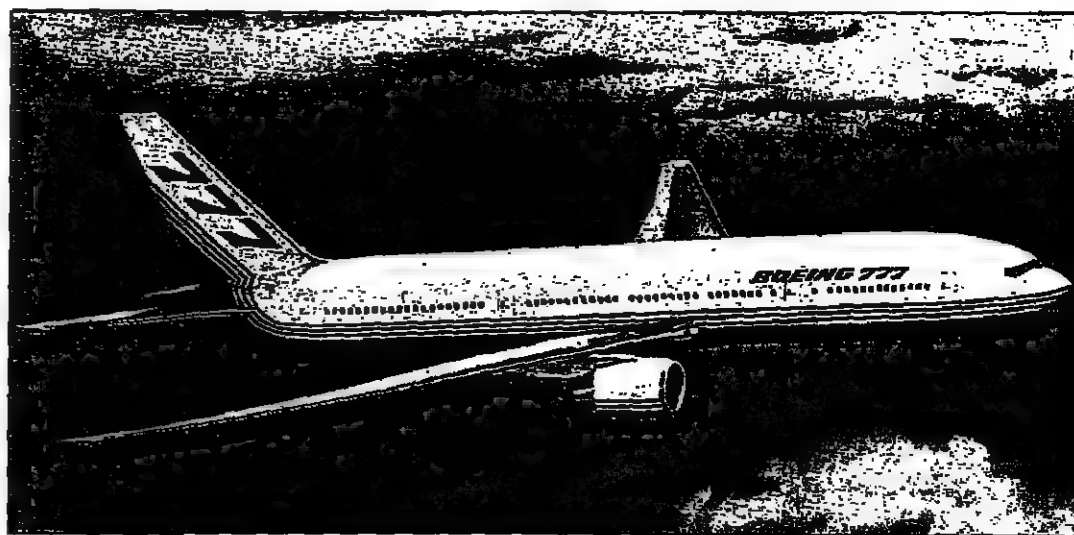
Taiwan 40 per cent of its commercial aviation business. The deal could be worth \$2 billion and the money would be injected into the launch costs of its proposed MD-12 airliner, a four-engine, double-deck, 500-seater.

While Boeing, Airbus and McDonnell Douglas bitterly contest the market for airliners with between 150 and 500 seats, an equally fierce battle for sales goes on at a lower level, and will be

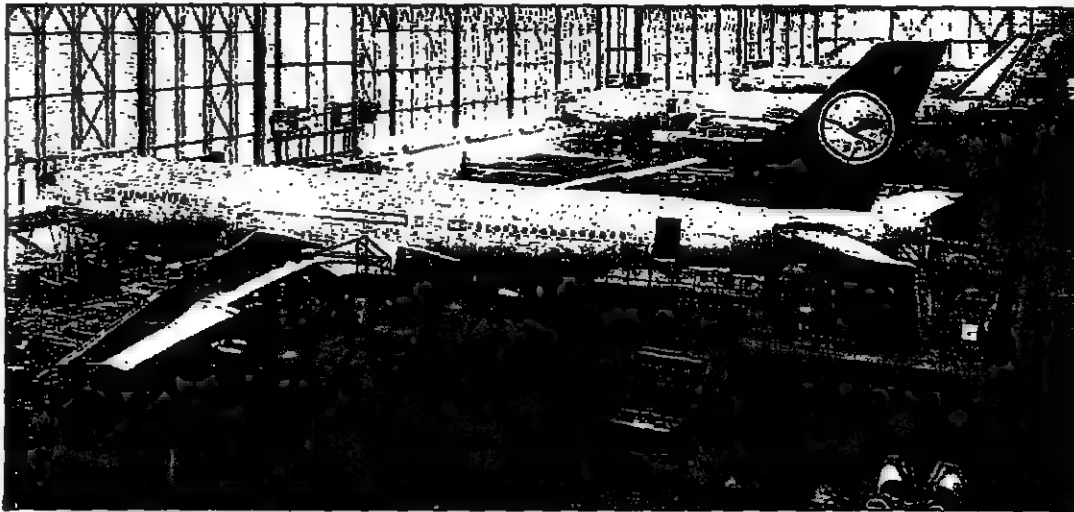
reflected at this Farnborough show in the large number of regional jets and turbo-props on display.

In this sector, the airlines have a bewildering number of aircraft from which to choose.

These include the British Aerospace 146 family (now renamed the RJ), ATP, and Jetstream 31 and 41, the Dutch Fokker 50 and 100, the French-Italian ATR-42 and 72, the Swedish Saab 340



Pacific contender: Boeing's long-range 777 will be built in Japan and will enter service in 1995



On the blocks: the first of 15 Airbus A340-200s for delivery to Lufthansa is nearing completion

and 2000, the German Dornier 228 and 328, the Canadian Bombardier Regional Jet and the de Havilland Canada Dash 8.

Manufacturers in the regional airliner sector hope that a package of liberalised aviation measures, agreed this summer by the 12 EC countries and due to come into force on January 1, 1993, will stimulate sales, as fresh operators start up and as existing carriers open additional routes.

EC airlines will, for instance, be able to operate domestic routes inside other EC countries (so that, for example, Lufthansa could fly Frankfurt-London-Edinburgh, picking up passengers in London for the Scottish capital) and will be able to charge what they like — although there will be a check on those which are considered too high or too low.

All of the former Iron Curtain countries, plus the 15 members of

the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), are anxious to acquire Western jets and the rump of Aeroflot has already put the first of five Airbus A310s it has on order into service. But it would be unwise for Western aerospace manufacturers to become too euphoric over the prospect of massive sales because the airlines have little hard currency and will have to rely on the products of the CIS aircraft factories for a long time yet.

## Tight money fuels power struggle

Engine manufacturers must recoup their massive investments or face serious financial difficulties

As the world's airlines struggle to move back into profit, they are putting intense pressure on the makers of the jet engines which power their airliners to make their products cheaper to run, more reliable, and less damaging to the environment, Arthur Reed writes.

The results can be seen at the Farnborough show in the latest generation of powerplants on display from the three big Western engine makers, Rolls-Royce, of Britain, and General Electric and Pratt and Whitney, of the United States.

These are the engines, respectively the Trent, the GE90 and the PW4084, which will drive the two new 350-seat airliners now under development, the Airbus Industrie A330, and the Boeing 777, both scheduled to enter service in 1995.

Despite their massive size — each is capable of developing 100,000lb of take-off thrust — the engines are claimed by their manufacturers to set new standards in low fuel consumption and low noise and pollution levels. Senior airline managers visiting the show will be courted assiduously by the rival manufacturers, because each has invested many millions of dollars and failure to capture a reasonable share of the market could mean big financial trouble.

The race is fairly even, with each of the three contenders winning some plum airline contracts. Although losing British Airways' B777 order to General Electric, Rolls-Royce has picked up A330 and B777 deals from Cathay Pacific, while Pratt and Whitney has secured the United Airways B777 order.

The big three Western manufacturers are also fighting a

fierce and evenly-matched battle for orders to power the Boeing 747 jumbo jet, while Rolls-Royce and Pratt and Whitney continue to lock horns for orders for the smaller Boeing 757. This is an area where the British company has built a dominant lead, claiming its RB211-535 has been selected by 50 airlines while its Pratt and Whitney rival is the choice of 11.

At a lower thrust level still, a contest is developing to provide power for the 150/180-seat airliner market, typified

sector which has followed the tightening of defence budgets. Some industry leaders estimate the loss of business to be as much as 40 per cent compared with the mid-1980s. With the future of large, powerful engines such as the E1200 for the European Fighter Aircraft in doubt, manufacturers are concentrating on sectors of the market which they believe will remain buoyant despite budget cuts.

These include engines for light attack aircraft, jet trainers and helicopters. Both Rolls-Royce and Pratt and Whitney believe that advanced short take-off/vertical landing will have an important future role and are working together to develop an engine to succeed the Pegasus in the Harrier.

In the more distant future, the engine manufacturers of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) could enter the civil aircraft market. However, they will need a long time to refine the military powerplants which have been their speciality, and which were not required to have the long-term reliability, economy of operation and low noise levels demanded by the airlines.

To fill the gap, the Russians are striking deals with

the Western manufacturers which will result in their engines powering airliners from Tupolev, Ilyushin and others from behind the former Iron Curtain. Rolls-Royce RB211-535s are already on the wing of a Tupolev Tu-204, a 200-seater airliner with distinct similarities to the Boeing 757. This interesting combination, which flew for the first time at the beginning of August, is scheduled to show its paces at the Farnborough show.



Best of British: Rolls-Royce claims its Trent engine sets new standards in fuel efficiency and low noise

## See what's really happening...



Farnborough is Britain's aviation showplace and this year the Civil Aviation Authority is showing why the UK has one of the world's leading air traffic control systems.

We're investing £150 million in new facilities, equipment and procedures. We've already installed an advanced en route radar system, provided a new ATC computer, re-equipped 13 major airports with new approach radars and updated our network of radio navigation aids.

The first phase of a new system for handling traffic over South East England has been completed and, when fully operational in 1995, it will increase capacity by at least 30%.

There's also a new air traffic control centre under construction near Fareham in Hampshire. This will give 40% more capacity over England and Wales when it goes operational in 1996.

New technology is important, but it's only as good as the people who use it. The professionalism of our controllers is

widely recognised and you'll be able to meet some of them at Farnborough. They'll be showing our latest radar displays complete with a live feed from the London Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton.

Our stand will also highlight the CAA's vital safety and economic regulation activities. In particular we'll show how miniature video cameras mounted outside aircraft can keep pilots fully in the picture.

Visit us at Farnborough and see for yourself what's really happening.

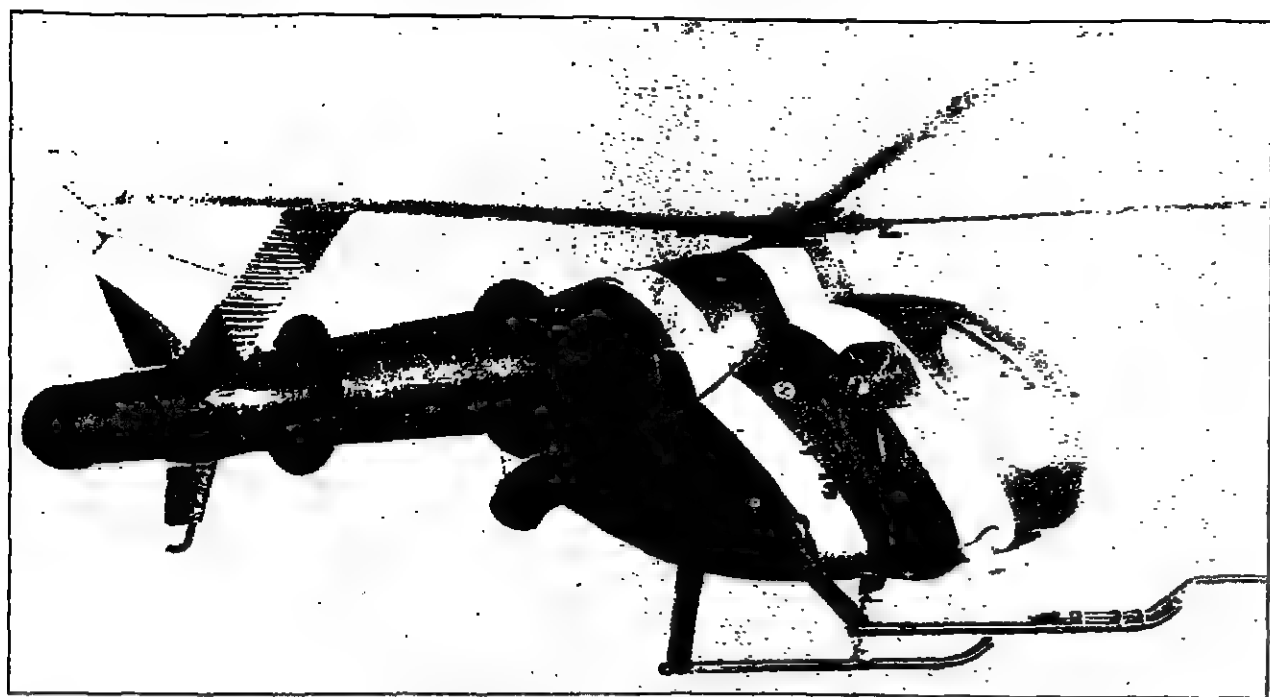


Civil Aviation Authority  
45-59 Kingsway London WC2B 6TE

FARNBOROUGH AIR SHOW • 6-13 SEPTEMBER • STAND A8 • HALL 4



Affordable or not, the private jet and the helicopter represent powerful objects of desire, as Arthur Reed discovers



Look, no tail rotor: the McDonnell Douglas Notar MD 520N uses the blast of its jet to maintain stability in the air

## Tail of a helicopter without one

From two-seater sports models costing no more than an up-market car, to multi-million pound military types capable of carrying 90 passengers, helicopters are out in force at Farnborough.

Among this large fleet of rotary-wing machines, one which will create great interest is the five-seater McDonnell Douglas Notar MD 520N.

Notar stands for "no tail rotor", and is a significant breakthrough in traditional helicopter design. In dispensing with the small rotor at the rear of the aircraft and using the blast of the jet engine to maintain stability, the American company has reduced the number of moving parts and claims it has cut operating costs and noise levels.

The biggest Western-made helicopter at the show is the EH 101, made by EH Industries, comprising the UK's Westland and Agusta of Italy. It is nearing the end of its development and moving to-

wards entry into service with the Royal Navy, the RAF, the Italian navy and Canadian armed forces. Powered by three engines, the 101 is designed for anti-submarine or troop-carrying duties and, in the future, for commercial transport.

Impressive as the 101 is, it is far outstripped for sheer size by the Russian Mil-26 (its Nato code name is Halo), the heaviest and most powerful helicopter in the world. Due to take part in the Farnborough flying display, the Mil-26 is operated by a crew of five and can carry up to 85 troops and their equipment. It is in service with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Indian Air Force.

The Kamov Ka-50 (Hokum) helicopter is at the other

end of the size range, a single-seater battlefield tank-buster just entering production in the CIS. It is heavily armoured and is fitted with an ejector seat which, when activated, automatically jettisons the rotor blades.

Eurocopter, the recently-created fusing of the helicopter interests of Aerospatiale of France and Deutsche Aerospace of Germany, has entered three machines, the AS350B2, the AS355N and the BK117B-1C. None is very new, but behind the scenes, Eurocopter is developing the Tiger, a two-seater antitank aircraft, which is due to enter service with the forces of the partner countries in 1994.

Bell, of the United States, has brought four of its helicopters to the show, including the

well tried AH-1W Super Cobra battlefield attack machine. Another veteran design, from the US, dating back to the 1970s but considerably updated, is the Sikorsky UH-60L Black Hawk, used throughout the world in roles from troop transport to rescue.

Notable by its absence among the US contingent is the Bell-Boeing V-22 Osprey, which is still in its development phase. The V-22 represents a fundamental break with traditional helicopter design because it uses turbo-prop engines in the helicopter mode to take off and land and swivels them through 90 degrees for forward flight as a conventional fixed-wing aircraft.

Visitors to the show will undoubtedly cast a sideways glance at a cheeky fixed-wing intruder, the Opica Scout, a three-seater which its British manufacturer, FLS, claims can fly at speeds as low as 93 kph and is cheaper to operate than any helicopter.



Spin off: the Canadair RJ, a 50-seat regional jet, is an enlarged version of the company's Challenger company jet

## Business jets face a bumpy flight

Diversity of demand in the market for corporate aircraft poses a challenge for the manufacturers

Recession and the aftermath of the Gulf war have brought good and bad news to the sector of the world's aerospace industry specialising in the development and manufacture of business jets.

The bad news is that, as companies scrutinise their budgets in the recessionary climate, the corporate jet has been identified by some as a large expense which could be saved.

However, other firms take the view that in a bearish market the company aircraft should be retained and made to work harder than before, bringing potential customers to the factory and returning them home after a day of sales talk and demonstrations.

Further good news for the manufacturers is that business-jet users are increasingly using their aircraft to fly their valuable senior management around the world, rather than time and money booking

them on scheduled airlines. Key industrial and commercial people are becoming more peripatetic as the trend towards partnerships between companies, often on different sides of the world, accelerates. The growing distance between centres of production is leading the business-jet makers to engineer longer ranges into their products, so that non-stop flights across the Atlantic ocean become routine.

At the same time, there are companies which want their aircraft to fly short hops around Europe — a trend which is likely to increase significantly from January 1 next year, when the trade frontiers of the 12 European Community nations are lowered.

This wide diversity of uses

for business jets is a problem for the manufacturers as they struggle to develop families of aircraft capable of operating economically over distances from 500 to 5,000 miles.

A further problem is that many of the present designs date from two or even three decades ago, and although they have been updated with new equipment over the years, the urgent need is for a fresh sheet of paper and a complete renewal.

But a brand-new business-jet design can cost as much to develop as a new airliner — Bombardier, of Canada, has enlarged its Canadair Challenger corporate aircraft into the RJ, a 50-seat regional jet — and few manufacturers in the struggling civil aviation sector have the funds to spare for

such an enterprise, particularly as business aircraft sell in small numbers, so that the return on investment has to be spread over many years.

One company which has not been deterred by these considerations is Gulfstream, of the United States, which has been working for the past two years with the Russian aviation design bureau, Sukhoi, on designs for a supersonic business jet, capable of halving transatlantic flying time. Customers and manufacturers will be hoping for an update at this Farnborough show on just how far this expensive and, many think, over-adventurous project has proceeded.

Meanwhile, Gulfstream and the other big names in this sector of aerospace — Corporate Jets (British Aerospace), Canadair, Lear, Dassault, Beech, Cessna, Israel Aircraft Industries — continue to battle it out at subsonic level for sales in a part of the aerospace market which becomes tougher by the year.

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# No cold shoulder for Cold war designs

New models of military aircraft are in abundant supply despite the collapse of the old order, Arthur Reed reports

Defence marketeers are out in force at Farnborough with a brief to convince the nations of the world that, although there may be détente between the superpowers, they would be unwise to drop their guard. The show has attracted a huge entry of front-line military aircraft, giving the salesmen the hardware to back up their pitch.

The largest complement comes from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), whose 21 aircraft at the show are mostly military types. The biggest crowd-puller is the Tupolev Tu-22M3 strategic bomber. This is the latest version of the Backfire, to use its Nato codename, and has not been demonstrated publicly in the West before. The aeroplane, which has a top speed of 1,320mph at 40,000ft, is equipped with a variable-geometry wing that can be swung back for supersonic dash and forward for take-off and landing.

Another formerly top-secret CIS warplane on show is the Yakovlev Yak 141 (Nato codename: Freestyle), a 1,115mph vertical take-off fighter, which operates from the aircraft carriers of the CIS. The

aircraft is of particular interest to British and US aerospace manufacturers, who are discussing a supersonic version of the Harrier.

Two Sukhoi military aircraft are also making their debut at the show: the reconnaissance/electronic warfare version of the Su-24M (Nato codename: Fencer), and the Su-35, an updated version of the Su-27 (Flanker). The Flanker has a maximum speed of

shows over the past few years for their thrilling flying, and two are entered for the daily display.

By comparison with the CIS, the United States has a low-key military inventory at this show. Three powerful American fighters have been entered, but none is scheduled to take part in the flying display. Visitors will be particularly disappointed if the 1,200mph McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 Hornet remains grounded because this is the most obvious substitute for the European Fighter Aircraft (EFA) if that four-nation project fails to go ahead.

The other two US fighters are the 1,300mph General Dynamics F-16 Fighting Falcon, more than 3,000 of which are in service with air forces around the world, and the McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle, capable of 1,600mph, and much modernised since it entered service with the United States Air Force in the 1970s.

A partnership between Brazil and Italy has produced the AMX battlefield support aircraft, with the Italian aerospace companies Alenia and Aeromacchi building 46.7 per cent and 23.6 per cent

## The Mark 7 Harrier incorporates sophisticated night-flying equipment

1,500mph and is said to have a service ceiling of 60,000ft. Few details of the Su-35 have been available so Western defence experts will be watching it closely.

The Mikoyan design bureau has updated its MiG-29 (Fulcrum) interceptor, said to be capable of 1,500mph at 40,000ft. The changes, which are mainly in the cockpit electronics and computerisation, will turn the MiG-29 into the MiG-33. Fulcrums have become famous at air



Death in the air: the future of the European Fighter Aircraft is in the balance, but some of its rivals are on show at Farnborough

respectively and Embraer, of Brazil, the remaining 29.7 per cent. The plane is beginning to enter service with the air forces of the partner countries. An example is due to take part in the flying display.

Another bi-national partnership, between British Aerospace and McDonnell Douglas, produces the Mark 7 version of the Harrier

jump jet, which is at the show. This is based on the Harrier GR Mark 5 but incorporates sophisticated equipment for bad-weather and night flying.

Harriers have been a Farnborough favourite since the 1960s, and have traditionally completed their display by hovering before the crowd and "bowing."

British Aerospace has also brought two of its successful Hawk family of aircraft to the show, the 100, a two-seat trainer that doubles in a ground-attack role, and a 200, the single-seat, light-fighter version.

A military rarity at the show is the appearance of one of a small fleet of Lockheed U-2R high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft, a relic of the

Cold war, when a U2 made headlines by flying over the Soviet Union on photographic missions at heights up to 80,000ft (and, in 1960, by being shot down). The U2-R's "spy-in-the-sky" activities have now been largely superseded by satellites, but a few are believed to be still in service.

## Baling out of Eurofighter



Eyesfront: Volker Ruehe, the German defence minister, sees no potential enemy for the EFA to attack

The European Fighter Aircraft is battling for survival

Aviation sentimentalists attending Farnborough will make a bee-line to see the European Fighter Aircraft (EFA) because, with Germany on the verge of pulling out of the four-nation project, this could be the last time it appears at the show, Arthur Reed writes.

What they will see is a most plastic replica, accurate even to the air-to-air missiles beneath its wings.

The plastic form of the EFA may turn out to be ironically appropriate because the plane will remain a shell until the end of this year. A total of £20 billion is programmed for the EFA, of which £5 billion has already been spent on design, research and development. Soon, however, the four governments in the partnership will decide whether to progress to full-scale production.

Even as the show goes on, a committee of civil servants from Germany, Britain, Italy and Spain will be meeting, with instructions from their defence ministers to report by November on whether there is a way to continue with EFA, but at a lower cost than the £21 million which each of the planes 450 aircraft will cost. Meanwhile, a three-month freeze on all new contracts has been ordered.

A cheaper fighter, the EFA Lite, or EFA 2000, has been proposed by Volker Ruehe, the German defence minister, who says that in the light of the rapprochement between East and West he cannot envisage any potential enemy that the plane might attack.

Malcolm Rifkind, the British defence secretary, has tried to persuade Herr Ruehe that during the EFA's 30 years of likely service, the world political situation could change radically, as many small countries acquire ex-Soviet fighters, against which weakened versions of the EFA would stand little chance in combat. The EFA Lite would probably carry fewer weapons than the full-blown EFA, have a less-effective navigation and weapons-aiming radar system and a shorter range.

Redesigning the EFA as the EFA Lite might also delay the programme by eight years and cost 20 per cent more than the existing programme.

A further argument by EFA supporters is the impact that such action would have on the European aerospace industry, where full production is expected to lead to 100,000 jobs connected directly or indirectly with the project. With two aircraft virtually ready to fly, the first at the Deutsche Aerospace factory at Manching, near Munich, the second at British Aerospace, Warton, Lancashire, production of the EFA was to start in 1993. That is the phase the Germans are declining to join.

Could the remaining three partners go on with EFA if the Germans pull out? The answer from London, Madrid and Rome is a qualified yes. With the British, Italian and Spanish aerospace companies keeping the costs down, and with 450 aircraft shared between the three partner air forces, the cost per aircraft could still come out at £21 million. Financial break-even point for the project is 400 aircraft.

Hardly surprisingly, Spain, Italy and Germany are all looking at other possibilities. Most of the interest centres on the American McDonnell Douglas F-18 Hornet, a powerful interceptor in wide use with the US forces and in export markets.

Germany has also asked McDonnell Douglas for information on its F-15F Eagle fighter, and is being briefed by Saab on its JAS39 Gripen, which is being developed for service with the Swedish air force.

A further possible EFA substitute is the MiG-33 interceptor, an updated version of the MiG-29. This is not such a wild card as might be thought. The Luftwaffe already operates 24 MiG-29s inherited from the former East German air force on reunification, and the Russians, desperate for hard currency, and to keep their defence factories working, would offer exceptionally attractive terms.

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Leaders muscle Southampton aside

# Speedie suffers as lively Norwich mix steel with style

Norwich City.....1  
Southampton.....0

By CURVE WHITE

WHO would have guessed before the start of the season that unsightly Southampton would come away from Carrow Road complaining about being beaten black and blue by those brutes from Norwich? Man-eating Canaries? A likely tale, but no more so than Norwich on top of the table.

Yet top they remain after getting their talons into Southampton and David Speedie in particular. His objections, it has to be said, were not without some justification. The victim of two clattering challenges from behind by Newman and Sutton, he then fell victim to the new tough line on dissent when he spoke out of turn to Keith Hackett about the tackles and was cautioned for his trouble.

"I feel aggrieved," he said. "I was the only player booked at the end of the day and had the stuffing kicked out of me. I am lucky to be able to walk."

Sympathy seldom abounds when the bitter gets bit and Speedie got none from Norwich. "If Speedie said we kicked lumps out of them, that's fine," Butterworth, the

Norwich captain, said. "It just shows that we're no longer push-overs."

One would be right in assuming from that remark alone that this is not the Norwich we grew to love under the two Davids — Stringer and Williams — but opponents may learn to give the new Norwich just as much respect. The intricate passing movements have been gently watered down into a more purposeful style of football, which, allied to a more aggressive approach, has led to the Canaries ruling the roost.

In the circumstances, the philosophy of Mike Walker, the manager, is hard to refute. "All the skill in the world isn't any use if you don't have grit and steel. We are beginning to stand up for ourselves and match teams physically. I'm not embarrassed about it. Over the years the best teams are the ones who can play and look after themselves."

Norwich's ability to stay at or near the top will provide the proof of the pudding. Their supporters have gorged themselves on a rich diet of football fare these past few years, but have had precious little to show for it, other than a couple of FA Cup semi-final defeats. Perhaps the time has come for them to feel the width and worry a little less about the

quality. As Ian Brandfoot, the Southampton manager, put it: "I wish we got outplayed for 90 minutes and won it."

By Walker's admission, Norwich were not at their best and Southampton's spoiling may have had something to do with that. When Butterworth went off in the 29th minute with damaged ankle ligaments, Newman reverted to central defence.

His performance there, in the face of mounting threats in the second half, may have won him bouquets from Norwich (bricksbats from Southampton), but his muscular presence was sorely missed in attack.

Therein lies a paradox since Newman, finding himself on the end of three or four scoring chances in the first half, declined to take them. But he is an admirable target man, if not Mark Robins. Had the displaced Robins been on the field then Norwich might not have had to wait until the 87th minute for their expensive substitute to secure the points for them, just as he did on the opening day of the season at Highbury.

Norwich City: S. Gunn, I. Cokerhouse, M. Brown, J. Butterworth (capt), J. Robins, C. Sutton, G. Megson, I. Crook, R. Newman, L. Power, J. Goss, D. Phillips.  
Southampton: T. Flowers, J. Dodd, F. Berris, T. Huxford, K. Morrison, K. Moore, M. Le Tissier, N. Maddison, I. Davies, D. Speedie, P. Crow.  
Referee: K. Hackett.



Turning point: Simpson, left, of Derby, and Mitchell vie for position at the Baseball Ground.

## Forest defence taken to pieces

Blackburn Rovers.....4  
Nottingham Forest.....1

By PETER BALL

REFUSED access to the West Pennine Moors by the police, a group of New Age travellers responded by blocking one of the back routes to Ewood Park on Saturday. They were a lot more obstructive than Nottingham Forest, whose defence folded alarmingly as Blackburn swept on.

The result leaves Blackburn just behind the early leaders of the Premier League, one of only two unbeaten teams. Forest, by contrast, are bottom, their fifth consecutive defeat confirming Brian Clough's worst start in 17 years.

"We not only deserve to be there, but we've proved we're a team to be reckoned with," Alan Shearer said after making another big contribution

to his side's success. "But it's early days yet. The League's not settled down yet — I'm sure Forest won't be bottom at the end of the season."

Maybe not, but all the pleasure Forest's football gives cannot disguise the fact that Clough has considerable problems. A team which was always based on not conceding goals is now leaking them from all angles. Blackburn's four goals against the total to 14 goals against in four away games.

To add to the manager's discomfort on Saturday was the example offered by Blackburn, who in many ways are what Forest used to be. Forest's goal was the first by a visiting team at Ewood Park this season.

As Daigh keeps on insisting, his unsung defenders have been as influential in Blackburn's success as the eye-catching Shearer and Ripley. Even on Saturday it took a fine

save by Mimms to prevent Clough giving Forest a lead at the interval after Moran's uncharacteristic error allowed in Bannister for the equaliser.

What Forest would give for a centre half like Moran, 36, who was given a free transfer by Alex Ferguson four years ago. The much more expensive Tiler's return made little difference as it took only four minutes for them to be breached. Pearce gave away a free kick to halt Ripley, and Hendry knocked down Moran's kick for Shearer to swivel and hook home a volley from three yards.

The thought of Pearce leading England by example was not encouraged by his next foul, which earned him a booking. Five minutes later, the ball was changed, presumably under law five, soft or out of shape, rather than 42.5, ball tampering. Forest equalised, and with Gemmill, Keane and Clough running

midfield, they looked the better side.

It was a different story after the interval. What had Daigh said to change things at half-time? "I don't know, we can't understand him," Mark Atkins said.

Atkins tipped the balance, moving on to Shearer's chip as Chetie hesitated to beat Crossley. Almost immediately Tiler brought down Shearer, who converted the penalty for his sixth goal in six games.

Having been let down by both his centre backs, the hapless Crossley made his own extraordinary contribution to the fourth, catching Hendry's header and then dropping it over the line. At least Brian Clough knows where his problems lie.

BLACKBURN ROVERS: R. Mimms, D. May, A. Dodson (sub: R. Wiggall), T. Sherwood, C. Hendry, K. Moran, S. Ripley, M. Atkins, A. Shearer, M. Hewitt, J. Wright.  
NOTTINGHAM FOREST: M. Crossley, B. Pearce, S. Freeman, C. Tiler, S. Christie, R. Keane, T. Chigwell, S. Gemmill, N. Clough, G. Bannister, G. Crossley.  
Referee: R. Nelson.

## Derby left to rue expensive errors

Derby County.....3  
Bristol City.....4

By LOUISE TAYLOR

ARTHUR Cox offered a succinct verdict on yesterday's match at the Baseball Ground. "It must have made compulsive viewing," the stony-faced Derby manager, whose £6.75 million team remains bottom of the first division with one point from five games, said.

Central Television could hardly have made a more inspired choice for Sunday-afternoon viewing. As if Paul Simpson scoring all three goals for Derby, who had Steve Sutton, their goalkeeper, sent off, was not enough, Andy Comyn, the home side's substitute, scored an own goal with his first touch, seconds after stepping off the bench.

After 15 minutes, things seemed clear-cut. Derby were 2-0 up and threatening to run amok. Their first goal came after 11 minutes, when Simpson beat Welsh.

Three minutes later, the outstanding Kilson, whose pace and passing ability repeatedly demonstrated why Liverpool are reportedly keen on recruiting him, once again delivered the ball into Simpson's path. Two-nil.

With half-time approaching, however, Sutton rugby-tackled Shelton and was rightly shown the red card. Williams moved into goal and Scott converted the penalty.

The stand-in goalkeeper acquired himself rather well, never more so than when saving with his legs from first Bent and then Mitchell. Williams was hardly helped, however, by his defence's insistence on operating a self-destructive offside trap.

When the feet-footed Bent, the Bristol substitute, scored a 76th-minute equaliser, it proved the cue for some prime-time television. On came Comyn, presumably to reinforce the rearguard. Instead, he put Bristol ahead, scoring an own goal while trying to clear a free kick under pressure from Bent.

The visitors' celebrations came to an abrupt end when Simpson rounded Welsh to make it 3-3 after meeting Mitchell's cross unmarked in the 76th minute.

Ten minutes later, Allison spared his team-mates the wrath of Denis Smith, their manager, by rising to head Scott's cross beyond Williams. That was enough to leave Bristol City seventh, despite having played two games fewer than most other teams in the division. "Just wait until we get in front," Smith said. "I'm always very hard to catch."

DERBY COUNTY: S. Sutton, J. Kilson, M. Forsyth, M. Pennington, S. Coleman, D. Russell, M. Gabbidon (sub: G. Mitchell), P. Kilson, T. J. Harrison (sub: A. Comyn), P. Williams, P. Simpson.  
BRISTOL CITY: K. Welsh, S. Mitchell, M. Scott, D. Thompson, M. Bryant, R. Gormley, M. Walton, D. Doolan, W. Allison, G. Harrison (sub: J. Bent), G. Shelton.  
Referee: P. Harrison.

## Charlton welcome gift goals

FIVE wins in six games have kept Charlton Athletic on top of the first division. The latest victory came at Roker Park on Saturday, where Sunderland succumbed 2-0 with Charlton capitalising on own goals from Terry Butcher and Gary Bennett (Louise Taylor writes). To make matters worse for Sunderland, John Kay, their right back, was dismissed early on for violent conduct — retaliation against Colin Walsh. Malcolm Crosby, the Sunderland manager, cannot fail to be aware of rumours sweeping the northeast that he soon will be replaced by Neil Warnock, of Notts County.

A point behind Charlton, Newcastle United have played a game less, but boast a 100 per cent league record and the best start to a season by any Newcastle team this century. They fell behind to a John Taylor goal in the second minute at Bristol Rovers before Kevin Sheedy and Liam O'Brien replied to give them a 2-1 win.

Lawrie McMenemy, the England manager's assistant, was at the match, presumably looking at Steve Howey, the Newcastle central defender. According to Kevin Keegan, Howey, 20, "could be the new Alan Hansen".

Portsmouth ended the 100 per cent record of Birmingham City by winning 4-0 at Fratton Park.

That enabled Wolverhampton Wanderers to move into third position, courtesy of a 4-3 win at home to Peterborough United.

## Saunders remains an enigma

Liverpool.....2  
Chelsea.....1

By IAN ROSS

IF, AS expected, Dean Saunders does sever his ties with Liverpool this week and joins Aston Villa, he will ask himself several questions in the months ahead. The most pertinent of those is did he fail or was he failed by those around him?

It was fitting that what was almost certainly his final appearance for Liverpool on Saturday offered, if no conclusions then several clues. Saunders need look no further than his fiftieth birthday to a compelling match for the more salient reasons behind his plight for here, in microcosm, was his 14-month career at Anfield.

A marvellous first-half performance of frenetic aggression and frenetic activity yielded a smartly-taken headed goal from Molloy's free kick and made one wonder why a player of such application should find himself surplus to requirements at a club that has struggled to score goals in recent seasons.

Sadly, his display after half-time made one wonder why Graeme Souness had delayed his decision to sanction the sale of a willing but erratic individual.

Had Liverpool's desperation for victory not brought a fortuitous winning goal in injury time, it is unlikely that Saunders would have been afforded a standing ovation. For he missed two glorious chances.

"Dean was through on the goalkeeper twice and if he had put just one of them away he would have made life a lot easier for us," Souness said. Saunders retorted: "I think Liverpool are making a mistake in selling me. One club wants me, the other club wants the money. I want this sorted out so I can concentrate on playing."

Although Ian Porterfield claimed with some justification that his side had looked the more likely victors after Harford had equalised from close range in the 72nd minute, Chelsea's chances had already shrunk dramatically when Elliott, the mainstay of their defence, was carried off on a stretcher after 11 minutes after a brutal, if accidental, collision with Saunders.

"Paul has damaged his knee ligaments," Porterfield said. "It is a big blow, a bigger blow than losing the game, in truth."

The defeat was sealed when Beasant let Walters' weak cross slip through his fingers, allowing the impressive Redknapp to decide the issue with almost the last kick.

LIVERPOOL: D. James, R. Jones, D. Burrows, S. Harrison, R. Whelan, M. Wright, D. Saunders, J. Redknapp, I. Rush, J. Molloy, S. McManis (sub: M. Walters).  
CHELSEA: D. Boscagli, D. Lee, G. Hail, V. Jones, P. Elliott (sub: P. Parsons), M. Donaghy, E. Newton, R. Peck, M. Harford, A. Townsend, L. White.  
Referee: J. Key.

## FA braces itself for renewed struggle

By CLIVE WHITE

THE power struggle between the Premier League clubs and the Football Association (FA) that has smouldered beneath the surface since the inception of the new league is expected to take on a more bitter tone today when the clubs intend to defy the wishes of the FA by voting on the £13-million sponsorship from Bass, the brewer.

It could lead to the first real test of the FA's authority since it won its High Court battle last year when the Football League over the resignation of the League's leading 22 clubs. The FA is vehemently opposed to any sponsorship of the FA Premier League, whose name it sees as sacrosanct, much like the FA Cup.

The sponsorship, which Carling, the brand name of the brewer, is offering would be record for British sport: £9 million over three years with further cash incentives including a £1 million prize to any team who score 100 league goals in a season. "It is a fantastic offer and in my opinion Bass represents the ideal sponsor," Rick Parry, the League's chief executive, said. "If clubs decide in favour, any FA objection will be discussed in the right and proper manner."

"The FA behaviour in this matter has been quite extraordinary. It would seem to me there have been far more important issues, such as the restriction of the new league to 18 clubs, which the FA could have chosen to fight."

Meanwhile, the power struggle on the field continues to be led by the lesser lights. Few are defying pre-season expectations as blatantly as Coventry City, who made it four wins in four away games with a 1-0 victory over Oldham Athletic at Boundary Park, Gallacher's goal maintaining their position in second place.

The pace was beginning to tell, however, on Queen's Park Rangers, one of the early surprise pacemakers. Seven matches in 18 days looked to have taken its toll on Gerry Francis's team in a goalless draw at Loftus Road with Ipswich Town. "The team looked dead on their feet, but that doesn't excuse the passing and running," he said.

Tottenham Hotspur got a second wind, though, coming from behind in terms of score and play to beat Everton 2-1 at White Hart Lane. Beardsley scored the first, as if to remind Graham Taylor, the England manager, of what he was missing, only for Tottenham to claim their second win in a week with goals from Allen, the captain, and Turner, at 17 just about the youngest player in the league.

Elsewhere, Aston Villa and Manchester City were 3-0 winners over Crystal Palace and Sheffield Wednesday respectively. City obviously missing Quinn rather less than Wednesday missed Hirst, while Villa showed no signs of needing Saunders at all.

## Wimbledon tide bruises Arsenal

Wimbledon.....3  
Arsenal.....2

By NICHOLAS HARLING

IT IS one thing, Graham Taylor assured us during the week, being fit enough to play for your club but quite another being able to represent your country. What he might have added is that it is another matter being able to play for England three days after facing Wimbledon.

Since Arsenal's outstanding marksman had already been withdrawn from England's game in Spain on Wednesday, the point is perhaps academic. But testimony of Wright's unhealthy state, in spite of his two goals towards Arsenal's unsuccessful cause at Selhurst

Park, was the sight after the game of his right arm in a sling. Coupled with the injury to his right thigh that has caused him to spend more time on the treatment table than in training, Wright may not have been of much use to Taylor in any case.

Not that Wright had helped himself or, indeed, the reservations already harboured by the England manager about the player's suspect temperament. "There was a bit of a skirmish," Wright said of the fracas which he joined after Parlour's foul on Clarke. The rest is history. Parlour was booked and Wright ended up with a dislocated finger.

If Wright individually displayed too much aggression, Arsenal collectively did not demonstrate enough fire ini-

tially to prevent Wimbledon gaining an initiative they were never to concede, despite falling behind to Wright's first goal, dispatched from a narrow angle after Campbell's cross.

For a side intent on its third championship in five seasons, Arsenal started with remarkable caution against opponents yet to savour a Premier League victory. They had set their stall long before the injuries, worse than Wright's, led to Jensen and Adams making premature exits in the second half. Jensen with a damaged hip and Adams with a head wound.

Even when his head was clear, Adams had found it hard coping with John Fashanu, said to be the object of a £3 million interest by

Pescara in Italy. Fashanu, it was, who met a cross from the excellent Barton at the far post for Seaman to punch weakly clear and Sanchez to drive in a merited equaliser. And Fashanu it was again, who controlled Earle's pass adroitly off his chest to put Wimbledon ahead.

By dropping Winterburn's cross, Segers provided Wright with a simple second goal before Earle capitalised on further havoc created by Fashanu to shoot the winner. Rarely was a goal more deserved.

WIMBLEDON: H. Segers, T. Gibson, B. McNamara (sub: N. Arden), W. Barton, D. Seaman, S. Rice, G. Hoddinott, R. Earle, J. Fashanu, L. Sanchez, A. Clarke (sub: S. Armstrong).  
ARSENAL: D. Seaman, L. Dean, N. Winterburn, C. Pates, S. Bouie, A. Adams (sub: A. Smith), J. Jensen (sub: D. O'Leary), I. Wright, K. Campbell, P. Martin, R. Parlour.  
Referee: R. Budge.

### THE TIMES TALE OF THE PREMIER LEAGUE

Wldy chg	P	Pts	Goal diff	W (H-A)	D (H-A)	L (H-A)	For (H-A)	Agst (H-A)	Leading scorers	Offences S-O	Home attendance Avg 92-3	% chg 81-2	Recent form	Next match
1 (-2) Norwich	7	16	+5	5 (3-2)	1 (1-0)	1 (0-1)	14 (7-7)	9 (3-6)	Robins, Phillips 4	- 2	13,967	+0.2	wlwww	Chelsea (a Sat)
2 (+4) Coventry	7	15	+3	5 (1-4)	0 (0-0)	2 (2-0)	9 (2-7)	6 (4-2)	Williams 3	- 4	13,595	-2.0	wlwww	Tottenham (h Mon)
3 (-2) Blackburn	6	14	+7	4 (3-1)	2 (2-0)	0 (0-0)	11 (5-5)	4 (1-3)	Shearer 6, Atkins 2	- 5	17,356	+31.0	wdwdw	Arsenal (a Sat)
4 (+5) Man Utd	7	13	+2	4 (2-2)	1 (1-0)	2 (1-1)	8 (4-4)	6 (4-2)	Hughes 3	- 4	31,159	-30.7	ldwww	Everton (a Sat)
5 (-5) QPR	7	12	+3	3 (2-1)	3 (2-1)	1 (0-1)	8 (6-2)	5 (3-2)	Fordland 3	- 12	13,811	+1.6	wwwld	Soton (a Sat)
6 (+8) Man City	7	11	+4	3 (1-2)	2 (2-0)	2 (2-0)	11 (7-4)	8 (5-3)	White 7, Vorr 2	1	24,980	-9.8	lwdww	Middlesbro (h Sat)
7 (+3) Middlesbro	6	10	+5	3 (3-0)	1 (1-0)	2 (2-2)	12 (10-2)	7 (3-4)	Williams 5	- 3	15,863	+7.9	lwdwd	Sheff Utd (h today)
8 (-3) Arsenal	7	10	+1	3 (2-1)	1 (0-1)	3 (1-2)	10 (6-4)	9 (5-4)	Wright 4	- 12	22,738	-28.7	lwdwd	Birkm (h Sat)
9 (-4) Everton	6	9	+3	2 (1-1)	3 (2-1)	1 (0-1)	7 (2-5)	4 (1-3)	Beardsley 3	- 2	22,726	-1.8	wdwdl	Man Utd (h Sat)
10 (+1) A Villa	7	9	+2	2 (1-1)	3 (2-1)	2 (1-1)	9 (5-3)	7 (5-2)	Atkinson 3, Parker 2	- 4	20,822	-16.1	lddww	Leeds (a Sun)
11 (-4) Leeds	7	9	+1	2 (2-0)	3 (1-2)	2 (2-2)	13 (9-4)	12 (3-9)	Cantone 6, Chapman 4	- 9	27,767	-5.7	ldwdl	A Villa (h Sun)
12 (+1) Chelsea	7	9	+1	2 (1-1)	3 (2-1)	2 (2-0)	10 (2-8)	9 (1-8)	Harford 3	- 7	22,718	+21.6	lddww	Norwich (h Sat)
14 (-2) Ipswich	7	9	+1	1 (0-1)	6 (3-3)	0 (0-0)	8 (4-4)	7 (4-3)	3 players on 2	- 7	19,009	+13.0	wdddd	Wimbledon (h Sat)
14 (-2) Liverpool	7	9	-1	2 (2-0)	3 (1-2)	2 (1-1)	9 (5-4)	10 (5-5)	Walters, Molloy 2	- 5	33,073	-5.0	wdddd	Sheff Utd (a Sat)
15 (+6) Tottenham	7	9	-4	2 (2-0)	3 (1-2)	2 (1-1)	7 (5-1)	11 (5-6)	Durie 2	1	24,615	-11.3	lddww	Coventry (a Mon)
16 (-3) Oldham	7	7	-1	1 (1-0)	4 (2-2)	2 (1-1)	12 (8-4)	13 (7-9)	4 players on 2	- 7	11,949	-20.8	wdwdl	C Palace (a Sat)
17 (-6) Sheff Wed	7	6	-3	1 (1-0)	3 (1-2)	3 (2-1)	9 (5-3)	12 (8-6)	Hirst 5	- 6	26,501	-10.3	wdldl	Nottm For (a Sat)
(-1) Southampton	7	6	-3	1 (1-0)	3 (1-2)	3 (1-1)	5 (2-3)	8 (2-6)	Le Tissier 2	1	16,093	+14.4	lddwd	QPR (h Sat)
19 (+3) Wimbledon	7	5	-3	1 (1-0)	2 (2-0)	4 (3-1)	7 (4-3)	10 (8-4)	Barlow, Hoddinott 2	- 7	6,583	-4.7	lddww	Ipswich (h Sat)
20 (-2) C Palace	7	4	-5	0 (0-0)	4 (2-2)	3 (1-2)	8 (5-3)	13 (8-7)	McGoldrick 3, Young 2	1	14,375	-18.4	lddld	Oldham (h Sat)
21 (-2) Sheff Utd	7	4	-7	1 (1-0)	1 (1-0)	5 (1-4)	7 (4-3)	14 (5-9)	Deane 4	- 12	20,769	-6.0	lddww	Middlesbro (a today)
22 (-2) Nottm For	6	3	-10	1 (1-0)	0 (0-0)	5 (1-4)	6 (1-5)	16 (2-14)	Barnister 3	- 4	19,866	-16.3	wdlww	Sheff Wed (h Sat)

TRANSFERS: Anthony Barnes (Chelsea) from Charlton for £350,000.

□ All statistics refer to Premier League matches only.

Powel

West Brom

INTERNAT  
THIS  
WEDNESDAY  
7pm  
S













**LOOKS p5**  
A picture of  
elegance:  
the long skirt  
is back



# LIFE & TIMES

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 7 1992

**EDUCATION p7**

The GCSE  
and its critics:  
don't throw it  
all away



In their struggle to understand the workings of the brain, scientists are also searching for plain words to express their findings. **Daniel Johnson** turns his mind to three new books on the subject, and previews tonight's *Times/Dillons* lecture

## Makes you think, doesn't it?

**T**onight's debate on the brain will bring together before a thousand or so readers of *The Times* several scientists who are not only eminent in their particular branches, but are also gifted popularisers. Gerald Edelman, Oliver Sacks and Colin Blakemore have all in their different ways contributed to disseminating news of what Edelman calls "the neuroscientific revolution". But this popularising mission has a history. Previous revolutions in scientific thought have enlisted a vanguard of popular writers on their behalf. When in 1605 Francis Bacon published his *Advancement of Learning*, with its unequalled evocation of the thrill of scientific discovery, Galileo was just about to turn the newly perfected telescope on the heavens. Newton's principles of mechanics were popularised by, among others, Voltaire. Darwin had figures like Thomas Huxley. In our own century many scientists have themselves become bestsellers: Einstein and Poincaré, Eddington and Haldane, Lorenz and Monod.

Popular science is thus an ancient branch of literature. When the Roman poet Titus Lucretius wrote his Epicurean hymn to the cosmos, *De Rerum Natura*, he was engaging in a similar exercise to that of the Cambridge physicist Stephen Hawking, whose *Brief History of Time* attained a far wider circulation 2,000 years later. Both men sought to establish in the minds of laymen a credible cosmology which would offer satisfying answers to the most fundamental questions, while dispensing with the need for an interventionist deity. There is one difference. Because Lucretius was also a great poet, his hexameters have endured. Hawking's prose will not outlive his theories.

Despite this noble pedigree, contemporary popularisers of science have a problem: the theory and practice they are seeking to explain are resistant to translation into ordinary language. The community of scientists that has emerged over the past generation thinks, lives and breathes a multiplicity of jargons, which change at an accelerating pace dictated by global electronic communications. The "two cultures" — the bifurcation of intellectual life which was already lamented by the scientist-novelist C. P. Snow in the 1950s — are farther apart now than then.

Against that background, an even greater responsibility devolves upon popularisers such as Gerald Edelman, Steven Rose and Margaret Donaldson. Edelman is an immunologist by training, Rose a biochemist and Donaldson a developmental psychologist, but they all

### TODAY'S PANEL



**GERALD EDELMAN**  
Nobel laureate and director of the Neurosciences Institute, New York



**OLIVER SACKS**  
Professor of Neurology at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York



**COLIN BLAKEMORE**  
Professor of Physiology at Oxford University, who will introduce the two speakers

gone from strength to strength, fulfilling its promise of power, it has also grown humbler. And the way is now open for a general recognition that the value-sensing modes need not compete with the intellectual modes but can properly function in their own way.

Every page of Edelman's huge work of a book crackles with delicious ideas, mostly from the nouvelle cuisine of neuroscience, but spiced with a good deal of intellectual history, with side dishes on everything from schizophrenia to embryology. He mounts a splendid refutation of those who wish to reduce the brain to an information storage and retrieval system analogous to a computer, argues powerfully for the uniqueness of each individual mind, and makes a credible stab at integrating his theory of the mind into particle physics and cosmology.

The weakness of Edelman's book lies in a certain glibness. He introduces Descartes, Locke, Berkeley, Hume and Kant only to patronise them. His own "neural Darwinism" is treated with more deference, though he disarmingly concedes that the theory has yet to be tested.

**B**ut has he asked himself even the obvious questions? This is Edelman summarising his big idea: "At some transcendent moment in evolution, a variant with a re-entrant circuit linking value-category memory to classification couples emerged. At that moment, memory became the substrate and servant of consciousness. With the emergence of consciousness in the species *Homo sapiens*, the iteration of this same principle in specialised linguistic memories made higher-order consciousness possible. And within culture, higher-order consciousness eventually gave rise to a scientific description of nature..."

That sounds an impressive, if opaque, potted history of the mind. But Rose cuts Edelman down to size. "Although his phrase [neural Darwinism] is catchy, I do not find it apt. Darwinian evolution is a process of preservation of favoured genotypes as a consequence of differential survival and reproduction of phenotypes. Neuronal ensembles do not survive and reproduce in this way — indeed they don't even replicate. Evolution and selection are poor metaphors to describe the processes of interaction, feedback, stabilisation and growth of cells and synapses occurring during development — and indeed throughout an entire lifetime."

All three scientists enjoy dealing with philosophical or ethical ques-



Brain of wit: Dr Gerald Edelman says the neuroscientific revolution is just beginning. At its end we will know how the mind works

tions that arise from their research. Edelman, while conceding the near-certainty that human artefacts will be able to imitate most brain functions within the next decade or so, is firmly against what he calls "silly reductionism": all machine models of the mind. Against the determinism of his hero Freud, Edelman argues that a brain-based view of personality derived from neuroscience, far from crippling our self-esteem, might "contribute to a second Enlightenment".

In dealing with the autobiographical background to his own work on memory in chicks, Rose is often wise and whimsical. He has a sharp eye for the all-too-human aspects of life in the laboratory, such as the hierarchies created by different kinds of white coats. He uses his own mother's accumulation of useless *aides-memoire* to illuminate the real meaning of memory.

Donaldson's critique of so-called child-centred learning is devastating: she argues that the young intellect needs the discipline of structured tasks and goals. She also opens up the prospect of a parallel development and disciplining of the emotions — what she calls the "value-sensing transcendent

The metaphor, the analogy, the pregnant inexactitude are necessary still, as a prop to the mathematical mind

as a prop to the mathematical mind and as a matrix from which unforeseen connections may arise. To throw light on the linguistic subtlety of science is not primarily a task for scientists themselves, but for philosophy. The philosophers have not yet quite done themselves out of a job. In the latest volume of Ludwig Wittgenstein's posthumous manuscripts, he reflects on the use of analogy in science: "There is a 'why' to which the answer permits no predictions. That's the way it is with animistic explanations, for instance. Many of Freud's explanations, or those of Goethe in his theory of colours, are of this kind. The explanation gives us an analogy. And now the phenomenon no longer stands alone; it is connected with others, and we feel reassured. Not only does the reassuring

analogy crop up in "soft" science, such as Freudian psychoanalysis: on the strength of Rose and Edelman, it is also ubiquitous in "hard" neuroscience. Biological accounts of memory or volition still lean on analogies from remote spheres: computer microprocesses, natural selection, Virginia Woolf's image of memory as a seamstress.

According to Rose, the scanning of memory processes in the human brain, using positron emission tomography, may move neuroscience closer to the "Rosetta Stone" which will enable psychologists and neurobiologists to describe mental phenomena in the same terms. The Rosetta Stone? Is this not the ultimate linguistic analogy?

The revolutionaries of neuroscience should approach the inner sanctum of the mind with trepidation. Such a neurological Rosetta Stone would allow the hieroglyphics of brain processes to be translated into equations. But it would scarcely offer what Boethius called "the consolation of philosophy" —

the sort of consolation Rose derives from his socialism and Edelman from his Freud. For that, human beings resort to language. The greatest insight of neuroscience may prove to be very old indeed: "In the beginning was the Word."

● Bright Air, Brilliant Fire: On the Master of the Mind by Gerald Edelman, Allen Lane, £20; The Making of Memory: From molecules to mind by Steven Rose, Bantam, £16.99; Human Minds: An Exploration by Margaret Donaldson, Allen Lane, £20; Last Writings on the Philosophy of Psychology, Volume 2: The Inner and the Outer 1949-1951 by Ludwig Wittgenstein, edited by G. H. von Wright and Heikki Nyman, Blackwell, £35.

● All tickets for tonight's *Times/Dillons* debate, given by Gerald Edelman and Oliver Sacks, have been sold.

### TOMORROW

Cutting edge: Matthew Parris on the art of the political cartoonist

## One award that is hard to swallow

**D**readful, dreadful news from the Ritz Hotel. I hate to blackguard the dear old Ritz, because (not a lot of people know this) I used to edit its guest magazine. I spent many a happy hour copying out interesting facts about roccoco gilding methods, and chewing the fat below stairs with amiable housekeepers. Palm Court waiters and vintage porters. I also conducted a set-piece interview for each issue over a sumptuous lunch in its restaurant. And believe me, until you have shared a grouse with Jeffrey Archer and quizzed Sarah Brightman by the soft light of a crème Suzette, you haven't lived. The interviews weren't so hot (those done over meals rarely are, because the journalist gets so bored transcribing tapes full of clattering and giggling) but the food was immaculate.

And this relates to my dreadful news. The Ritz has devised a new award scheme. It plans to name the Business Luncher of the Year, or "the executive who does most to help the recovery of the economy by lunching out". The winner will have spent at least £5,000 a year at the Ritz, and "be known personally to six head waiters". Presumably the winner should not be quite as rash as the chap who lately got sacked for running up a bill of £445

for two at the Gavroche because his employers, rather plaintively, said that his expenses were "inappropriate to a registered charity with severe cashflow difficulties".

The trouble is that once you have an award scheme for something, it takes on dignity. Why else do haberdashers and tobacconists set up Tipton and Pipeman awards? The Ritz award, whether we like it or not, confers a certain fresh lustre on the revolting practice of business lunching, just when some of us hoped it was dying out under the onslaught of health nannies and One Minute Managers. People will compete for this award, showing off and sucking up to head waiters in a horrible fashion, twinking ostentatiously over the thin mints and sending compliments to the chef. And their guests, or victims, will sit gloomily crumbling bread and reflecting that they could have sewn the whole deal up in 20 minutes over a plate of sandwiches with the right files handy and got home early that night with a calm stomach.

I hate business lunches. They rattle me. Lunch I love, and business I love, but not at the same time. Sharing food is a gentle, undemanding, affectionate human activity. Doing business is something quite different. Mixing them

### WORKING LIFE

Libby Purves blanches at plans to honour the top business luncher



goes against nature. Do lions determine their territory while sharing a carcass by a waterhole? They do not. They separate the two activities. They have got some sense. Speaking as a woman with pigs, I can tell you that when two of them lunch together, it is not a constructive activity. They gobble in silence, fight over the last slop, and only then shamble off to a far corner to get on with the joint

project of digging up the fence-post. Business and food are a poor mix.

With one important exception. I do not include as business lunches the kind of amiable, celebratory meals in which one indulges with colleagues — or bosses — with whom one's relationship is signed and sealed. They are all right. They put professional relationships on a personal basis, and the bestowal of food therefore resumes its primitive and correct symbolic overtones of affection. Your chairman or MD, publisher or editor is, as it were, breast-feeding you. You are bonding. The one snag here is that although such bonding experiences are chargeable to expenses, it would be hard to claim that they do much for the UK economy, since the actual work has already been signed for, and, if truth be told, you both ought to be back in the office, doing it.

No, the real horror is the true business meal, the manipulative lunch. Someone's secretary rings up and asks you to go, and being too craven or well-mannered to ask "What exactly is this lunch about?" — well, it offends deep instincts of courtesy to question a fellow-being's offer to share his bone — you put it in your diary. If you are a supplier, or a headhunter, or a company

being stalked by a bigger company, you may have a general idea what is coming. But the host's intention is not to get to the point until you have eaten his bread and salt, and therefore put yourself in his debt. Therefore you don't enjoy the starter or the small-talk, and you eat too many breadsticks and feel sick.

Then the host gets to the point, somewhere between the sauté potatoes and the coffee. If you are lucky, the key line — "We were wondering, back in the office, if you weren't feeling a bit overstretched" or "Have you ever considered a merger?" — occurs during the entrée, allowing you at least some digestive scope. If you are with a masterful and experienced business-luncher it may be thin-mint time before he comes to the crunch. And if his proposal is too unspeakable even to consider ("We feel you might have just that light yet sympathetic touch needed to ghost the Duchess's book on her battle against cellulite"), how are you going to say so? When you've just eaten 75 quids' worth of his budget?

Horrible, horrible. Could one, perhaps, win the award if one was personally known to six head waiters for one's habit of fainting dead away over the prawns and having to be stretchered to the Ladies?

## VALENTINE'S DAY

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# Time to stop the Millbank muddle

Despite the efforts of Nicholas Serota (below), the Tate Gallery is still crippled by its dual responsibilities to British art and to modernism. Richard Cork insists that the two roles must be split

Imagine, for a moment, that you are paying your first visit to London from abroad. Having heard about the exceptional range and quality of the city's museums and galleries, you naturally expect to find a Museum of Modern Art worthy of a great metropolis. But a trip to Millbank ends in disappointment and incredulity. Instead of a landmark building custom-designed for 20th-century work, you find a Victorian structure originally intended as the National Gallery of British Art. And inside the ornate portals, Picasso and the other icons of modernism are expected to fight for display-space with Tudor portraits, Georgian sporting scenes and the Pre-Raphaelites.

How on earth did we arrive at this preposterous state of affairs? The answer can be traced back to 1897, when the sugar magnate Henry Tate presented the building and his own collection of paintings to the nation. He dedicated the gift to "the encouragement of development of British art, and as a thank offering for a prosperous business career". Over the next 20 years, the Tate Gallery served the donor's purpose: the collection only encompassed British painters born after 1790. But in 1917 the gallery expanded in two directions, enlarging its coverage of British art to embrace all periods and, with sublime illogicality, becoming the National Gallery of Modern Foreign Art as well.

At that stage, when the 20th century was still young, this role-confusion may have seemed excusable as a temporary, wartime measure. As the two collections mushroomed, however, the inherent madness of its double identity grew embarrassing. No gallery should be expected to pursue such divergent aims under a single roof, and by the 1930s their incompatibility was clear enough. The decision should then have been taken to split the collections into two separate institutions. But governmental inertia, combined with a niggardly and philistine reluctance to spend taxpayers' money on visual art, ensured that nothing was done. Starved of funds and grotesquely overcrowded with acquisitions, the Tate limped into the second half of the century pathetically ill-equipped to fulfil its burdensome responsibilities.

We are still suffering from the



consequences of that mistake today. Extra space has been added to the original structure. But no attempt has been made to seize the initiative and acknowledge that the Tate's dual function is no longer tenable. Instead, the two collections have grown to the point where only a small fraction of the works can be displayed at any one time.

The present energetic director, Nicholas Serota, decided to make the best of his congested inheritance by adopting a policy of regular rehanging — thereby guaranteeing that some, at least, of the riches languishing in store received a temporary airing.

Combined with a much-needed redecoration of the principal rooms, and an insistence on giving every exhibit apart from the Victorian paintings more space to breathe in, Serota's ingenious rotational scheme has proved both refreshing and intelligent. By now, however, it is beginning to offer a painful reminder of how unacceptable the Tate's role has become. With each new rehang, vitally important aspects of the collection are taken off the walls and sent, once again, to the ignominy of the storage-room.

Unlike the National Gallery, where the so-called reserve collection is on permanent display, the Tate is obliged to shut the banished works away from everyone except the diligent enquirer. Anything can be viewed if you are prepared to make

an appointment well in advance. But do not imagine that the work is necessarily housed in the Millbank basement. The Tate's unseen holdings are now so immense that many of them have spilled over into store elsewhere in London — including a melancholy structure at North Acton, where I once found rack upon rack of pictures stretching away in a vista of nightmarish proportions.

By denying all these possessions public visibility, the Tate is failing to carry out its fundamental duty to the artists who produced them. Nobody making a painting or sculpture would want the result to end up incarcerated in darkness. Enterprising attempts have been made to release some of the captives, and send them off to exhibitions at the Tate's dockland gallery in Liverpool. Further consignments will be sent, next year, to another new outpost at St Ives, and there is talk of a Tate for East Anglia as well. But none of these welcome strategies can hope to rectify the overall imbalance between the seen and unseen elements of the collection. Only one measure can overcome the crisis. The Tate should be cut in two. While the collection of historic British art is left in the present building, the modern collection must be installed in new premises with its own director and a wholehearted commitment to the finest achievements in 20th-century art alone.

Objections will, no doubt, be raised to such a proposal. Some Tate habitués relish the proximity of Hogarth and George Grosz. They savour the unexpected connections between one collection and the other. Other devotees may well question the Tate's ability to find a site for a new Museum of Modern Art, let alone the money to fund the building.

But I am convinced that there is no viable alternative. The longer we allow the Millbank muddle to continue, the more we will be guilty of betraying the works of art amassed there. Well over 20,000 images are condemned to obscurity by the Tate at the moment. As long as the present nonsense is allowed to prevail, everything suffers. The Tate owns an unrivalled collection of 20th-century British art, but never has the room to place the full range of this home-grown achievement on view. Although the representation of foreign art during



The Tate: the two collections have grown to the point where only a fraction can be displayed

the same period is far less comprehensive, it would likewise benefit from transfer to a special building which proclaims Britain's unequivocal involvement with the present rather than the past. And the staff of a fully-fledged Museum of Modern Art would be able to devote their entire exhibition programme to the 20th century — instead of leaping feverishly from Constable at one moment to Gerhard Richter the next. The Tate is far too wedded to

retrospectives, and the new gallery would be able to stage more shows of recent work by younger artists whose contribution is at its most vital today.

While so many major continental cities regard a Museum of Modern Art as a cultural necessity and a source of excited pride, we lag far behind. Paris has been benefiting from the runaway popularity of the Pompidou Centre for well over a decade, and countless German cities

boast distinguished buildings devoted singlemindedly to the art of the present century. London's failure to provide a summing counterpart, designed by one of the many British architects who now enjoy international reputations, amounts to nothing less than a national disgrace. The Tate's trustees should procrastinate no longer. They must take the bold decision to end the insanity and liberate their shackled collections forthwith.

## TELEVISION

### Funny being foreign

At least in terms of television drama. A *Very Polish Practice* (last night, BBC 1) demonstrated a very British practice. Dispatch an Englishman abroad and watch what chauvinist fun emerges as he encounters foreigners in all their mystery, danger and inexhaustible comicality.

Here, in fact, we had two Englishmen: the resurrected antagonists of Andrew Davies' popular television series *A Very Peculiar Practice*. Meeting again in Poland, Dr Stephen Daker (Peter Davison) and his old medical school contemporary Bob Buzzard (David Troughton) represented contrasting Western approaches to the chaotic new world of the former socialist Europe. The idealistic Daker worked in a hospital, battling with shortages and the rampant corruption of the administration. Buzzard, representing *Hamburger International*, was the opportunistic Western entrepreneur, looking for lucrative deals with the new free-market mafia.

In terms of schematic theory the idea should have been effective. In practice it wasn't. The main narrative line involved Daker's marital problems, as his Polish wife debated whether she should leave him to fulfil a pledge to an old lover, now a millionaire racketeer. Buzzard's disasturbeset adventures in Warsaw provided a quite separate line of comic action which never seemed to integrate. While Buzzard the character vainly tried to fight his way into the story, actor David Troughton seemed just as desperately trying to extract himself from the strait-jacket of his sitcom characterisation.

Sit-com, in fact, was written all over *A Very Polish Practice*, whether in the pleasant but bland straight leads (Joanna Kanska resuming her role as Daker's wife; in the caricatured supporting characters (Trevor Peacock's corrupt hospital supervisor and a variety of busy seducers); or in a trouser-loosing line in comedy. Yet Carl Davis's score sounded as if it was intended for a much grander film.

DAVID ROBINSON

OPERA: Rodney Milnes on Birtwistle's *Yan Tan Tethera* at the Queen Elizabeth Hall

## Sheep tale is sheer delight

Opera Factory gave the premiere of Harrison Birtwistle's setting of Tony Harrison's "Mechanical Pastoral" in 1986, and it has always stood as one of the company's most brilliant achievements. This revival, part of the Factory's tenth anniversary season, is welcome not only on that account, but also for the opportunity it affords to re-encounter the piece after the experience of *Gawain* at Covent Garden last year.

The most striking aspect of both works is Birtwistle's ability to conjure up through music a unique world in which the action is to take place. In *Yan Tan Tethera* a world at once mythic in its breadth and resonance, immediate in its everyday concerns and profoundly poetic in its vision. In all these respects David Rogers' designs, Peter Mumford's lighting and David Freeman's direction make a crucial contribution to the success of the staging.

The Wiltshire downs are recreated with the simplest of strokes: sunlight striking through sarsen stones on to dew-glittering turf, the gauze



Faithless: Marie Angel and Geoffrey Dolton

suggesting an infinity of sky even when Mark Wigglesworth's 18-strong Premiere Ensemble is glimpsed behind it. There is a directness, a simplicity of outline to Freeman's handling of the story of a good shepherd, a less good shepherd, the "Bad 'un" (half-Pan, half-devil) and the good shepherd's steadfast wife, that is not always apparent in his work, and shows him here at

his self-disciplined best. Thursday's performance seemed, indeed, faultless. Wigglesworth and his players caught the surface beauty and dramatic cogency of the score as well as the rigorous clarity of thought behind it.

The cast was almost entirely new, and rather stronger than six years ago. All projected Harrison's text with welcome clarity, especially Geoffrey

Dolton as Alan, the good shepherd; his intense delivery of the sheep-counting "Yan Tan Tethera" prayer-chorus struck to the heart of the drama each time. Marie Angel suggested the Penelope-like fortitude of his wife Hannah most stirring; it is a role to which the vibrancy and heroic edge of her soprano are well suited.

The brooding resentment of Caleb Raven, the less good shepherd, was conveyed by Patrick Donnelly as much through physical demeanour as through singing — the upper reaches of the role tested his baritone audibly — and Harry Nicoll was a scarily deranged Bad 'un (his unmasking is one of Freeman's masterstrokes).

All were within an inch of being upstaged by the chorus of 12 sheep, led as before by Tom McDonnell's grave Ram. Their music is difficult, and so is the placing of their spoken lines; they carried off both with calm confidence.

This spell-binding production is at the QEH until Saturday, and is most urgently recommended: a great performance of a great work.

## COMMENT: THEATRE

### Sunday opening cannot be stalled

how selfish and how sad. After all, it is not an alien practice. Many fringe theatres already open on Sundays and shut on Mondays, and a major regional rep, the Glasgow Citizens, has just joined them. "Monday is no longer a going-out night," says Giles Havergal, the Citz's director.

Similar experiments, although usually in the afternoon, have occasionally been tried at mainstream London theatres, recently with *Return to the Forbidden Planet* and *The Pocket Dream*. The results have admittedly been uneven, for obvious reasons. It would take a lot of publicity for the punters to realise that theatreland was no longer a

sabbatical Sahara. But the signs are that, once they became aware of the existence of waterholes, they would come to drink.

In New York, where theatres have long played profitably on Sundays, research into a recent musical, *Black and Blue*, revealed that the 3pm Sunday matinee sold more seats than any weekday performance except Friday evening. In London, museums and galleries have found that Sunday openings draw more people than Saturdays, and many more than the other days of the week combined. Why should we be able to enjoy Rembrandt, dinosaurs, Beethoven or *Terminator 9*,

and yet not spend a Sunday at *Carmen Jones*?

Sold-out shows such as *Miss Saigon* and *Phantom of the Opera* would not profit from any such switch, since special Sunday payments for actors would be part of any new deal. Perhaps the impresario Duncan Weldon is right when he says that it "would help flops, not hits". But it would give a better chance to new plays and, for that matter, musicals not by Schönberg and Boobill or Lloyd Webber. In any case, what the producers want is not universal Sunday opening, but the freedom to open if they think it commercially wise.

Some actors are understandably unhappy at the prospect of losing their Sundays. But what they are being offered instead is a longer break as well as more money and a better chance of employment. They must think again. Logic suggests that this change is sure to come.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

DO YOU BELIEVE  
ALL THAT YOU SEE?



# A bitter, futile slaughter

Fifty years after the bloody siege of Stalingrad, Alan Clark ponders the lessons for military strategists

"FOR every house, workshop, water tower, railway embankment, wall, cellar and every pile of ruins, a bitter battle was waged, without equal even in the first world war with its vast expenditure of munitions. The distance between the enemy's army and ours was as small as it could possibly be. Despite the concentrated activity of aircraft and artillery, it was impossible to break out of the area of close fighting. The Russians surpassed the Germans in their use of the terrain and in camouflage and were more experienced in barricade warfare for individual buildings..."

These were the words of General Doerr, of the Army High Command (OKH), describing the battle of Stalingrad. Of all the battles of the second world war, none was so prolonged, so bitter or so wasteful as that at Stalingrad. It started in August 1942. Fifty years ago this week, Hitler ordered the third and final attempt to take the town. Stalingrad became a hugely symbolic objective. The battle raged for three months with the Germans in the ascendant, then another three after the Russian counteroffensive had surrounded von Paulus's 6th Army, finally taking its unconditional surrender in February of 1943.

Yet, paradoxically, the town was not even marked in the original high command campaign plan for 1942. The nearest it came to being identified as an objective was an instruction to "bring the Volga crossings under gunfire" — but more as a pre-emptive block on a wide flanking movement down into the Caucasus and the oilfields at Grozny and Maikop.

Hitler had conceived two grandiose alternatives for that summer's campaign. The first and most ambitious was a

northerly wheel, sending the Panzers behind Moscow and up towards Kazan and Saratov, penetrating further than Napoleon or any previous invader of Russia had ever before managed. But this was a distance of some 700 miles. The majority of the German tanks were suffering from wear and tear of the 1941 battles. Without convergent pressure from the fronts opposite Leningrad and Moscow, which the German army was no longer strong enough to mount simultaneously, this wide encirclement was judged too risky.

In its place Hitler settled for the Caucasus thrust that would cut off mainland Russia from its oil supplies and, by capturing Baku, force the Black Sea fleet into internment in Turkey. This plan offered the additional advantage that it could threaten the British position in the Middle East and provide the northern arm of a global pincer of which Rommel's Afrika Korps, already deep into Egypt, was the southern.

One of Hitler's favourite generals, von Kleist, was entrusted with command of the Panzer spearhead and there is little doubt that Hitler communicated his plans more explicitly to some of his individual commanders than he did to Army Headquarters itself where he and Halder, the chief of staff, were only on intermittent speaking terms. Consequently, some of the commanders interpreted the orders they received from Army HQ more creatively, to say the least, than the traditional staff code allowed.

On August 22 the first attack of von Wietersheim's 14th Panzer Corps broke into the city, some of them actually reaching the steep Volga banks in isolated spots, burning bridges were captured and as the following infantry began to arrive they found that the



Rubble of war for more than six months the Russians and the Germans fought hand-to-hand in the streets for an objective which had come to have little strategic value

Russian garrison was fighting fiercely and infiltrating back over their lines of advance.

Until this point, during the march across the steppe the Germans had found Russian resistance highly elusive: in contrast to the previous year it was much more mobile, seldom standing its ground for more than a day or two. But suddenly the feel of the campaign had changed.

Von Paulus ordered the Luftwaffe to apply the full weight of its bomber force. For two days the wooden part of Stalingrad was an inferno under repeated terror raids, whose purpose was to kill as many civilians as possible, overload all services, sow panic and demoralisation; to place a blazing path in the path of the retreating army — the pattern of Warsaw, Rotterdam and Belgrade.

But the effect on the defenders was minimal. And slowly the Germans found themselves being drawn into a trial of strength which they had not foreseen on ground for which they had made no provision.

General Doerr has described how "the time for conducting large scale operations was gone forever: from the wide expanses of steppe land, the war had moved into the jagged gulleys of the Volga hills with their copest and ravines, into the factory area of Stalingrad, spread out over uneven, pitted, rugged country, covered with iron, concrete and stone buildings. The mile, as a measure of distance, was replaced by the yard. GHQ's map was the map of the city."

If the battle had a tactical

pattern it was one which revolved around the fate of the Volga ferries, the lifeline of the garrison. For although the Russians kept their heavy and medium artillery on the east bank they were consuming small arms ammunition and mortar bombs at a prodigious rate on the west bank. They depended too on the traffic across the Volga for many other services essential to the fighting spirit of the garrison, ranging from the provision of vodka to the evacuation of wounded. The Germans were slow to realise this, and instead of putting all their energies into attacks at the extremities of the Russian position and working their way up and down the back — a tactic which if successful would have left the garrison stranded on an island of rubble in the centre — they switched their effort to different points in the city, adopting the most extravagant method of simply battering away at one block after another. They were baffled by a situation hitherto outside their military experience, and they reacted to it characteristically — by the application of brute force in heavier and heavier doses.

By the middle of September the whole German battle plan had been distorted. They, who had seen their own strength sucked into the inferno for week after week, could not admit to themselves that the Russians were not suffering attrition at the same rate. To many, and especially to Hitler, the parallel with Verdun was irresistible: once a place assumes a symbolic importance its loss can destroy the defenders' will.

From storey to storey, faces black with sweat, we bombard each other in clouds of dust and smoke, pools and rivulets of human blood, and bones

In 1916, Falkenhayn's "mincing machine" had been turned off when another month would have broken the whole French army. At Stalingrad it was not only the Russian will, but the whole world's assessment of Germany's power which was at stake. To withdraw from the field of battle would be an admission of defeat and perhaps a fatal and a final one.

And so one last attack was mounted. Newly arrived reserves swelled the ranks of those August veterans who in their tattered uniforms and blood-soaked dressings believed themselves to be "the condemned ones".

For three weeks the battle raged until at last von Paulus had to acknowledge that he could advance no further. "My God, why have you forsaken us?" wrote Lieutenant Hoffmann of the 24th Panzer Division. He went on: "We have fought during 15 days for a single house, with mortars, grenades, machine guns and bayonets. Already by the third day 54 German corpses are strewn in cellars, on the landings, and the staircases. The front is a corridor between burnt-out rooms; it is the thin ceiling between

two floors. Help comes from neighbouring houses by fire escapes and chimneys. There is a ceaseless struggle from noon to night. From storey to storey, faces black with sweat, we bombard each other with grenades in the middle of explosions, clouds of dust and smoke, heaps of mortar, pools and rivulets of human blood, fragments of furniture and bones. Ask any soldier what half an hour of hand-to-hand struggle means. And imagine Stalingrad; 80 days and 80 nights of hand-to-hand struggle."

Now the German army was stuck half way into a trap that Marshal Zhukov, head of the Soviet forces at Stalingrad, would spring as soon as the winter snows began to fall. Von Paulus could neither cross the Volga, nor retreat back through the old devastated battlegrounds to the Don. His flanks had been stripped of reserves for the last push and for 300 miles between Voronezh and Kalach he was relying on Romanians and Italians to protect the 6th Army from encirclement. When the Russians sprang the

trap in November they broke through in a matter of days and encircled with Cannae-like simplicity more than 250,000 men of whom almost 90 per cent were to die in captivity.

What are the lessons of Stalingrad? Precious few, I believe, and most of what there are, unpalatable. The constancy and resolution of the human spirit in adversity; the special, obstinate, martial courage of German and Slav alike (not that this is a prerogative of any one race, as Dien Bien Phu or Khe Sanh have since illustrated); the self-seeking obstinacy of senior commanders distant from the battle; the insidious degradation of humanitarian impulse and conduct. (In the closing stages no prisoners were taken or, at least, survived after interrogation by either side.)

A comparison between Stalingrad and what is happening in and around Sarajevo is irresistible. In terms of scale, both of numbers and of bloodshed, there really is no similarity between the two sieges. The television pictures of Sarajevo have generated a lot of fuss, but the "street fighting" there consists of little more than a few small groups, untrained and motley, dodging about in broad daylight. In the background life goes on as it never could at Stalingrad — civilians with shopping bags, even the odd cruising taxi, can be seen. Nevertheless, the relatively high level of casualties in Sarajevo does confirm the main military lesson of Stalingrad: that engaging in urban warfare, particularly with the Slav, is invariably futile as a military tactic.

## Is this really your life?

Compiling a CV is no job for the faint-hearted — or the flamboyant



with the CV they wrote at 16 or 18 and just keep adding to it as they go along. A model CV, he says, is just two or three pages long and tailored to the requirements of the job.

Even in the creative field an imaginative approach to an application is not necessarily the done thing. Bartle Bogle Hegarty, the advertising firm, is bombarded with outlandish applications. "We get people sending in silly rhymes and join-the-dots puzzles," Nicky Gray, John Hegarty's personal assistant, says. "That sort of application usually goes straight into the bin. We prefer a straightforward approach. One applicant sent us a box containing a live locust." The company was not impressed. John applicants who rene-

nise their inability to write a good CV are turning to professional CV compilers to help them make a good impression. One company, Career Movers Companion (CMC), charges up to £50 to write the all-important document. "People find it very difficult to talk about themselves," Robin Wood, the company's chief executive, says. "They find it very hard to be objective."

I sent the company my own CV for a "makeover" and was told that my chances of being employed full-time by a national newspaper (I currently work for The Voice) on the basis of my one-page wonder were slim. "It's far too short," I was told. "Yours is a typical 'also ran' CV. Your CV is not the place to hide your light

under a bushel." Should I have mentioned that I came second in a disco dancing competition at Pontins when I was ten years old? Or my keen interest in aquaristics? "Hobbies and interests are only appropriate for students or very young people. You should only include the achievements that are relevant to the job," I was advised.

CMC wanted to take my modest résumé and put shoulder pads and red lipstick on it. The company suggested an aim for me: "After two successful years with The Voice, I now plan to continue the development of my career by securing a challenging role, with increased responsibility, working for a leading national newspaper." They forgot to mention "with twice as much money and loads of perks".

The Consumers Association says that even the professional CV writers can offer little help to those of us who are useless at selling ourselves. A recent Which? magazine report said, "If you decide to use an agency, don't expect miracles — you'll probably just end up with the information you give them repeated in a reasonable, respectable format."

Which? advice is to keep your CV simple. Include your name, address, telephone number, education and career history. Locusts are sent at the applicant's risk.

LESLEY THOMAS

SEEING IS BELIEVING

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When his  
stopped  
its track



# Welcome to the era of elegance

In the brash 1980s sex was used to sell everything. Now *Harper's Bazaar* is leading the way back to full-length softness and subtlety, Iain R. Webb reports

Fashion exists on change. Its strength lies in surprise. Forecasting companies earn a very nice living from predicting seasons before the designers make their next move. From the subtle to the shocking, even the tiniest twist or turn becomes newsworthy in a world where "below the knee" and "on the knee" can separate the divine from the languishing, forgotten in the realms of frumpy.

For the past few months all eyes in the fashion world have been on one magazine to show the way forward. The American Hearst Corporation's flagship *Harper's Bazaar* was destined for change when its readership fell, and its Conde Nast counterpart *American Vogue* became more powerful.

A new editor-in-chief was found in former British *Vogue* editor Elizabeth Tilberis, who immediately appointed Fabien Baron as creative director (Baron had been responsible for the overnight new looks given to *Interview* and *Italian Vogue*). Together, the pair went on to seduce a handful of the world's top fashion photographers (at great expense), and in New York all hell broke loose.

Frosty smiles were set on the faces of all those involved, including American *Vogue* editor-in-chief Anna Wintour (another Brit) who, it is rumoured, issued threats of excommunication from behind her dark glasses to anyone who dared to cross the piqué line and work for Tilberis. Any questions were fended off with the politest of non-committal answers, and watertight contracts kept everyone's perfectly painted lips so tightly closed that the only mole to be found at *Harper's Bazaar* was the one on Cindy Crawford's top lip when she appeared in the August issue. Even the masthead listing the magazine's staff disappeared during the months directly prior to the September issue, Tilberis's first. The one the fashion world was waiting for. Any changes were intended to surprise.

Who, then, could have predicted the dramatic about-turn route Tilberis would take? For a magazine to sell it has to grab the readers' attention on the bookstands. The cover lets you know that what you see is what you get. As times have got tougher, and the fight for readers harder, covers have had to spell it out. On the August cover of *Harper's Bazaar* the cover lines read "290 Looks From the Collections" (one wonders who counts them?), "Hot in Hollywood", "Dame Edna Dishes Din", and "Sex With Therapists". The same month American *Vogue* tempted with "200+ choices for day", "Best Beauty Bargains", "The perfect working wardrobe" and "The sex appeal of uniforms" among numerous others.

The September issue of *Harper's Bazaar* is different. It has only one

cover line tucked neatly under the magazine's logo, which says simply: "Enter The Era of Elegance."

As supermodel Linda Evangelista stares elegantly out, an up-turned manicured hand catching a falling "A" from the title, there are no other words used to sell it. And yet those five words say everything.

What they say, and what is reiterated within, is that the time has come to turn our backs on the fast-turnover, flashy lifestyle which we aspired to in the consumer-led 1980s. This is a drastic move away from the 30-second sound-bite vox pop, the 15 minutes of fame we were all led to believe was ours for the asking via open-access television. There is a desire for something more substantial.

Designers with their ability to pick up such muted murmurs on their magic antennae, have pre-empted the change and given Tilberis much to feature on her chic, starkly laid out pages.

At least two seasons ago the first rumblings of the long skirt were heard, talked about by the demonstratively avant-garde and the hipper-than-thou fashion folk as something of a Second Coming. It has indeed been a long time away. Not since the 1970s, when Barbara Hulanicki did a double take on the nostalgia of the 1930s and '40s and sold it with a Biba label sewn inside, has the long skirt seemed like a possible option. The 1980s saw hemlines reach revolutionary heights, echoing the aggressive edge taken by women hellbent on making the sexual revolution work for them. Sex was used to sell everything.

It began to look as if sex could sell anything. It also began to look cheap. After so much leg, with so much bottom on show, it is refreshing to hear designers talk in terms of "sensual" and even "hint". Jasper Conran has championed the long skirt for some time. "Clothing doesn't need to be overt to be sensual," he says. "A flash of flesh, through a side split, is eminently more interesting. I don't believe a woman has to show her navel in order to attract. I think they betray themselves doing that."

With clever technical innovation, stretch fabric now fits the body rather than hugging it like a second skin. Dresses caress rather than clutch, forcing flesh out of every



Coming clean: Calvin Klein displays the move towards stark but chic styling

opening. Jackets, the serious mainstay of any working woman's wardrobe, and an essential purchase this winter, are no longer tailored to mimic their masculine counterparts, but softly curve into the waist and over the hips. They can be worn with a frisson of chiffon at the neck of a daytime suit, with a sensible boot with a silly high heel, or with hair and make-up.

The early 1990s is definitely not about a "natural" make-up look," says Tina Chaudoin, the beauty and health editor of *Harper's Bazaar*. "Women are beginning to

enjoy using make-up again. We are seeing the return of the well-balanced, made-up face without extreme emphasis on one feature. The overall appearance is feminine, pared down, but very definitely put together."

This clean theme continues on the international catwalks. The houses of Chanel and Gucci have created knitted tube dresses which cover the body from neck to ankle; Valentino sculpts red velvet into a gown worthy of Moricia Addams; and Giorgio Armani (the undisputed king of understatement) lengthens the tuxedo into a black and white shaft of satin. The Americans have embraced the concept of sobriety almost as a reaction to the gaudy excesses offered in the Reagan years. For day-wear, Donna Karan cuts jackets long and lean, putting them over even longer, leaner skirts, while evenings are spent in a red, black or white ballgown skirt teamed with plain polo-neck sweater—the ultimate in modern elegant glamour.

Bonnie Parker appears to be the inspiration for Calvin Klein, with his narrow, longer-line suits (sometimes neatly belted at the waist) worn with berets, while Isaac Mizrahi borrows from the spirit of Garbo, Dietrich, Bacall and Hepburn, reworking twinsets, trench coats, and elongated vest dresses with fishtail hemlines.

The common link between every designer is the desire for subdued luxury. Sequins, so much in vogue in the late 1980s are now a no-no after dark, being replaced by the refined brilliance of beaded, or the soigné shimmer of lurex thread.

As the definition of chic becomes more relaxed, so too do the rules governing the way in which women dress. The revamped *Harper's Bazaar* gets it right, presenting a picture of elegance in an era in which informality and ease reign supreme. Long may they reign.

All that sparkles: Jasper Conran's jersey bra dress, with black merino wool polo neck. "Clothing doesn't need to be overt to be sensual," says the designer who has championed the long skirt for some time



A pictorial record of city life down the ages is on show at the London Transport Museum

## When history stopped in its tracks

The fascinating thing about old photographs is the concentration of detail: fashions, posters, cars, shopfronts, and even the physical attitudes of bystanders at once cease to be a blurred and noisy bustling rush, becoming fused into one silent, stock-still monochrome moment in time, every facet demanding to be noticed.

This is rarely so well exemplified as in a new exhibition at the London Transport Museum, entitled *A Journey Through Time*, and in the more comprehensive accompanying book. The selection has been culled from over 100,000 photographs now in the care of the museum.

The result is a cumulatively mesmerizing record of the way in which London actually lived and breathed between 1880 and 1965. Every element of its transport system is central to the very heart of the city. Here, then, is no dull catalogue of trams and buses and trains, but a vibrant and extraordinary insight into the corps of a mighty machine, tempered by progressively evident changes to the social scene, some subtle, some glaring, adding up to a singular brand of nostalgia, a hankering for a time which for many of us existed long before we were born.

Public transport in London

has a relatively brief history. Prior to 1800 it was limited to barges on the River Thames, the first horse-drawn bus appearing in 1829, providing an agonisingly slow and uncomfortable ride along the deeply rutted roads. Development, however, was swift.

By the 1860s, London boasted the first urban underground railway in the world (linking Paddington with Farringdon). The tram and the steadily expanding Underground were both electrified at the turn of the century, by which time both horse-drawn and motorised buses were carrying more than 100 million passengers a year.

London Transport and the smaller companies that preceded it had the happy foresight to record on film every single aspect of this development, while rigorously pursuing design excellence not only in the vehicles themselves, but also in terms of lighting, sign posting and advertising.

This policy reached its apotheosis during the 1920s and 1930s under the vice-chairmanship of Frank Pick, who stamped London Transport, particularly the Underground, with a corporate identity that is still second to none.

During the 1930s the work of highly regarded photographers such as Bert Hardy and Bill Brandt inspired



Wash and brush up: women workers clean an open-top bus in the First World War

London Transport to commission some of the more innovative photographers then working — Heinz Zinnam, Colin Tait, Hoppe and Paul Proctor among others — although the bulk of the archive is anonymous.

The very earliest pictures from 1880 until the onset of the first world war are designed primarily to show off the growing grandeur of the system. A fabulously ornate Finchley Road Station is so rich in lettering, lamps, car-touches and finials as to resemble a West End theatre captured during a record-breaking run.

Trams and open-top horse and motor buses jostle hazardously at Aldgate, Cheapside, Marble Arch and Trafalgar Square, their gleaming sides

alive with enamelled advertisements extolling the peerless virtues of products that made the empire great: Pear's ("The Soap of Kings"), Cadbury's Cocoa ("Absolutely Pure"), Veno's Cough Cure, Buchanan's Whisky and Maples' Furniture, to say nothing of the *Daily Sketch*.

Atop these buses are arrays of hats, Derbies, pork pies, bowlers and even black silk toppers. Everyone, everywhere is wearing a hat, and most men affected too a walrus moustache. Highly polished boots are also a recurring feature, on everyone from bus drivers and pedestrians to the very spruce booking clerks at Golden Green station in 1912 in their dark suits, stand-up starched col-

lars, bows and button-holes: another world.

Between 1914 and 1918, women feature strongly, although largely, it must be said, in menial roles. One glorious image shows four women cleaning the No.6 bus to Hackney Wick, while in others they are seen in very louche overalls and mob caps overhauling a chassis and painting a station. The uniforms of the bus conductresses and female train guards were a delight: Prussian collars, white piping and very slinky leather spats.

And so on throughout. It is the details that impale: the surveyor in 1926 with theodolite, fedora, pipe and *Flojar*; the poor devils slaving underground digging tunnels with spades, but all still wearing hats; the *Sunday Graphic*

poster on the 88 bus to Tooting bearing the tantalising offer, "£750 for finding 16 MPs".

One wonders, too, what became of all the hardware. Not just the buses and trains, but such things as the 1928 ticket machine that accepted threepenny bits and gave change, or the dispenser offering penny bars of Nestlé's Swiss Milk Chocolate.

There are simply stunning photographs of the 1930s tube stations, most notably Charles Holden's Arnos Grove, but also Southgate, Boston Manor and St John's Wood. The fusion of architecture and photography into pure art.

For the rest we have images that linger: a staff canteen in 1937 whose tiled walls are decorated quite innocently with a frieze of swastikas, the upper deck of a bus crammed with trainee bus conductors, the head-on stare of a booking clerk, the sight of Piccadilly Circus — in 1933 virtually devoid of traffic.

Then there are photographs of a beautiful girl in the nose of a Halifax bomber during the second world war, when London Transport workshops were converted for aircraft production, and the Underground platforms packed with the sleeping masses, sheltering from the Blitz. With every single image, *A Journey Through Time* unerringly conveys the spirit of place.

JOSEPH CONNOLLY

*A Journey Through Time* is at the London Transport Museum, Covent Garden, from Thursday until 7 March 1993. The book of the same title by Sheila Taylor is published by Laurence King Publishing at £16.95.

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Measuring 12.5" x 12.5" the design is printed in full colour on 12 holes to the inch canvas. 100% pure wool from the Appleton range is used and the canvas can be worked in either half-cross or tent stitch. The kit costs £34.95 including postage and packing and comes complete with canvas, wool, needle and instruction leaflet. When ordering use FREEPOST - no stamp needed.

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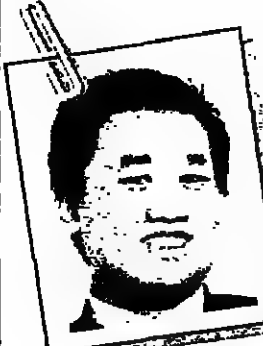


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# GCSE: the baby in the bathwater

Those who attack the GCSE should remember its origins and be constructive, argues Brian Arthur, a former chief inspector

In the heat of the controversy generated by last week's report on GCSE standards, the original aims of the qualification have been largely forgotten.

The change to GCSE announced in 1984 ("a leap in the dark" in Lord Joseph's words) was more than a merger of GCE and CSE. It was to provide an opportunity to raise standards at all levels. Examining was to be more coherent and consistent, and the GCSE would stretch the able candidates more than O level had seemed to do.

The number of syllabuses was to be drastically reduced. The GCE and CSE boards were to pool their expertise and good practice. What was to be examined was to be clearer to pupils and their teachers, more intelligible to employers and more relevant to life and work. The technical difficulties of assessing accurately and fairly such a broad span of expectations and wide range of ability were foreseen. A particular concern was to identify and accommodate the range of performance in a meaningful way on a single grade scale.

Given clearer, more wide-ranging and practical goals to work to and a desire to reward performance positively, it should be no surprise that motivation improved and with it the quality of work. Earlier reports pointed to pupils working harder, more continuously (partly because of course-work) and with enthusiasm. These qualities seem to have been reflected in the rise in the numbers gaining grades overall and in particular the higher grades.

There seems to be general agreement that the demands of the examination are greater than its predecessors in terms of content, skills and understanding. The larger numbers pursuing their education beyond 16 partly reflect the confidence and competence for which the GCSE has been a catalyst.

Much of the duplication of O level and CSE has been overcome, but a large and complex system remains — necessarily so especially if choice of syllabus is important. The examining process entails many professional judgments: at least five

million GCSE scripts are assessed yearly.

The fundamental question now addressed publicly by HMI is whether the "currency" of grades overvalues the quality of performance. The inspectors quietly but sharply conclude that there are sufficient concerns as to allow only limited confidence to be placed in examining standards and in the worth of some of the grades, particularly at the higher levels. Their criticisms suggest an upward "drift" of grades: work "overcredited" for what it is worth.

Their observations focus on setting the question papers, marking and its standardisation (including the assessment and moderation of course-work) and the grading process. The *Integrity* of their report, backed by worrying examples of wayward individual practice, is inconsistency of examining standards. This variability

of candidates. Moreover, the weak links in the chain stand to devalue the whole: hence the irresponsible clamour to do away with GCSE.

These failings are remediable, and remediable within the system. It would be rash, however, to suppose that an assessment system, even one more monolithic than we have now, designed to certificate the performance of 600,000 young people, could ever be totally consistent.

If HMI identify the need they also highlight the aspects requiring attention to prevent such wayward practice and to arrest any drift of grades. It seems opportune to press the notion of grade criteria, or at least grade descriptors, to which teachers and examiners could work. HMI go for a more objective basis for the award of grades and the use by all, notably awarding panels of criteria to define minimum standards for grades, to overcome the "impression" of awarding based on a "highly subjective" approach and "unsubstantiated conjecture".

There surely must be in the parts of the system which are working satisfactorily enough experience and expertise to provide a bedrock of good practice capable of dissemination. The favourable reference to the development of good practice in regard to course-work assessment suggests that these individual aspects are capable of improvement. The bedrock of current practice would offer a more relevant and positive basis than the ill-defined standards of O level. The development of GCSE syllabuses and examining practice in relation to the National Curriculum Attainment Targets at Key Stage 4 from 1994 will serve to define more clearly what will be required, and will support action by the examining groups to put their houses in order.

Taking the opportunity for revaluation is to be preferred to a devaluation which would put too much at risk, including the achievement of pupils and their schools.

● The author is a former chief HMI closely involved in the establishment of the GCSE, and is currently secretary to the Independent Authority for Appeals on School Examinations. He writes here in a personal capacity.



The class of '92: is GCSE failing them?

ty applies between different examinations in the same subject, between different syllabuses often within the same examining groups, and between years. It is to be seen at each stage of the examining process which HMI observed. However, its effect is particularly acute where grades are determined and awarded.

These criticisms of poor examining practice are serious and need to be addressed, the more so if SEAC's promised investigation, on the mainly different evidence of its confidential scrutineers, reveals HMI's concerns to be more generally representative of practice. The vagaries of awarding noted by HMI suggest that no sure faith can be placed in what should be a stable "currency" of grades since they are open to a series of chances depending on examining group, syllabus, question papers, marking standards, moderation practice and the variable influences detected at grade award meetings. That is injustice and could apply to large numbers

## SECTION C. 1461-1714

17. How was Henry VII able to establish his rule in England?

18. Outline the career and show the importance of Cardinal Wolsey.

19. Why was there a problem of poverty in Tudor times? What were the main attempts to solve it?

20. Describe the weaknesses of the position of James I at his accession.

21. Outline the chief events, from the Bishop's War in 1639, that led to the outbreak of civil war in 1642.

22. What were the achievements of Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector?

23. Describe religious policy in the reign of Charles II.

24. Write on two of the following: Thomas Cromwell; the Elizabethan theatre; Raleigh; the Petition of Right; the Royal Society.

Before and after: a 1964 O-level history paper (above); and a GCSE

15. The role and status of women, 1880-1930

Study the material below and then attempt all parts of Question 15.

**Introduction**

Changes in the nature of employment, especially during the First World War, gave women much greater opportunities in the world of work.

After the War Acts of Parliament and other developments changed women's position still further in the field of work, and more so in the family.

**Source A:** one view of women's work in wartime

**Source B:** another view of women's work in wartime

The new use of female labour was soon extended to industries other than those directly involved in making munitions. This development was mainly limited to working-class women, although when the Ministry of Munitions recruited 'munitions girls' put under way many of the delicate girls from middle- and upper-class homes were found to possess a remarkable toughness.

**From The Debutante, (1965) by A. MARWICK**

**Question 15**

(a) Explain how changes in the nature of employment provided more opportunities for women between 1880 and 1914. (10 marks)

(b) How did the position of women both in the family and in the world of work change... between 1918 and 1930? (10 marks)

(c) How would you assess A and B as evidence about women's role in the First World War? Explain your answer. (10 marks)

**TOTAL: (30 marks)**

## Exam mania is back

This year, A levels have reached media superstar status. National results have attracted attention like never before; grades have been subjected to minute analysis and now the schools league tables are here in ever greater profusion and complexity.

The theory goes roughly like this. A well-run school with dedicated teachers will get plenty of passes with top grades. Ergo, send your children to the schools with the best results and all the rest (whether independent or state) will have to pull their socks up in order to compete. Lip service is given to the view that results are not the "be-all and end-all" of education, but in fact we are all swept along in the excitement of the race.

The trouble is that the process does not work. Far from raising standards (most of us do our best in any case, simply to stay in the market), the effect will be to push schools into becoming ever more examination orientated and narrowly selective. As parents and governors increasingly see grades and league tables as the ultimate judge of a school's academic calibre, we will have to narrow our sights in order to concentrate on those subjects and pupils who will yield us the high places in the rankings.

It seems to be increasingly forgotten that examinations are there to test an aspect of a child's education and not the other way round: we are not educating children simply in order to sit examinations. A good school should be as adept at instilling responsibility, enthusiasm, confidence and generosity as it is at French verbs and scientific formulae. Sport, art, drama, music, languages and a whole host of other subjects

should all play a part, not because they will help gain more qualifications but because they help make a happy, rounded, interesting person. Examination results don't necessarily earn you the loudest applause in the outside world and they certainly don't ensure a successful career.

The issue of selectivity is perhaps most worrying of all. A school's results will very largely reflect its entry procedure. If you take only bright children in at one end, you should get good results out at the other. Therefore the pressure is on

### VIEWPOINT

Hilary Fender



to take only those pupils for the Sixth Form who seem to have the potential to achieve a reasonable number of top A levels, simply in order to maintain a position in the leagues.

The real success stories, however, are often those hidden amid the statistics: the below-average child who, through skilful teaching, has ended up with modest A-level success and excellent habits of hard work and self-discipline will now be most at risk.

It is also very difficult to pinpoint the academic high-flyers at the beginning of the sixth form. Many pupils are late developers, some thrive on greater freedom, many prefer the more analytical nature of an A-level syllabus.

Of course, A levels are vitally important and much of any senior school teaching should be devoted to achieving the best possible grades for each individual. But they are only part of the story; education must be for life and is as much about people as about paper qualifications. We forget it at our peril.

● The author is headmistress of the Godolphin School, Salisbury

## Malvern's merger signals the trend

By taking a girl's school and a prep school under its wings, Malvern has secured its financial footing

Moves to co-education and a younger intake have become the stock response of the traditional public school struggling to fill its places.

When term begins today at Malvern College, in Hereford and Worcester, pupils and staff will find that the school has taken the process one step further. Rather than poaching pupils, it has taken in two whole schools.

Although Malvern's numbers were holding up better than many boarding schools', those at the neighbouring Ellerslie girls' school and Hillstone prep were not. Closer collaboration in a number of areas would have cut all three schools' costs, but Roger Chapman, Malvern's headmaster, argued that a full merger was the only answer in the long term.

Ellerslie and Hillstone, although not in imminent danger of closure, were classic victims of the squeeze on independent schools. Rural girls' and prep schools are most vulnerable to competition from co-educational rivals and the trend away from boarding.

While talks were taking place between the three schools, the apparent likelihood of a Labour government would also have meant the loss of many government-funded assisted places. Although that threat has evaporated, Mr Chapman sees a number of reasons to expect the chilly climate to continue for independent schools.

"It could take three or four years for confidence to return sufficiently for more people to consider paying for their children's education. That sort of expenditure always lags behind economic recovery," says Mr Chapman. "Also, the present generation of parents often seems to have a feeling of guilt about boarding; the Hong Kong market, which has become an important one for us, is very volatile; and the peace dividend means that 40,000 service families will no longer receive help with school fees subsidised."

Although parents, staff and pupils at all three schools took

some persuading that merger was the best course, the new term's recruitment leaves little room for doubt. The demand for places, particularly for girls, has exceeded expectations, and once the prep school premises are sold, the college should be in a healthy financial state.

"There was bewilderment among those parents who do not understand market forces when I first broached our plans," says Mr Chapman. "I explained that we were trying to operate from a position of strength while the cards were in our hands."

In the event, not a single boy has been withdrawn, and only a few Ellerslie girls will be going elsewhere. Eight full-time teachers and a number of

part-timers have lost their jobs, and staffing levels may be further tightened when the new arrangements have settled down.

Staff acceptance of the changes was secured through a lengthy consultation process in which 12 working parties deliberated on everything from the curriculum to uniform and discipline. Delicate questions, such as differences in the length of the school day, were agreed without the need for a headmasterly ruling.

Pupils, past and present, were sometimes more difficult to win over, particularly since the admission of girls meant the conversion of long-established boarding houses. Bernard

Weatherill, an old boy and former speaker of the House of Commons, won over some of the doubters at an emotional occasion to mark the closing of the first house to be converted.

The physical alterations to the historic college site inevitably are greater than would have been required for the gradual move to co-education favoured in many independent schools. Some 150 girls will move into what was the boys' school, bringing changes in everything from the medical centre to the staff room.

Malvern, a small spa town with nine independent schools, is an ideal centre for a merger. The remaining schools are putting a brave face on the competition offered by the suddenly enlarged college, but some are likely to lose pupils if the new arrangements are deemed a success.

"The revamped college will see other improvements unconnected with the mix of the sexes, however. An expensive new technology centre is opening, and for the first time sixth formers will have the option of taking the International Baccalaureate, rather than A levels, if they prefer."

Mr Chapman, who is a linguist, sees the IB reflecting the school's desire for greater integration with Continental Europe. Malvern already attracts students from several European countries, and the new deputy head with responsibility for girls has just returned from a post in Athens.

The technology centre, planned initially as a response to the subject's inclusion in the national curriculum, fits well with a longstanding desire to give pupils a better understanding of industry. The whole of the lower sixth form departs for a week's work experience, and there is a course dedicated to giving all sixth formers "an awareness of wealth creation".

Mr Chapman says: "The whole plan is designed to take Malvern into the 21st century. Schools that do not look creatively at their options are asking for trouble at the moment."

JOHN O'LEARY



Winners: Adam Fuge (then head boy), Lord Weatherill (an old boy), Roger Chapman, head of Malvern College

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